Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 81 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured is not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2.000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
43, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 2 A; Ward No. 1899: Lamington Road, next to Topiwalla's Chawl.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASKS SPENCE'S LUMP ALUM.

On MONDAY, the 8th April, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction, by order of Messrs. Fredoon and Co., at their Godown at Tantanpura Street Khoja Gully and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lalji Devraj and Co.,

Ex. S. S. "City of Madras."
100 casks Spence's Lump Alum.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES TENNIS FLANNEL.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Akberally Valiji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. B. Cawasji & Co., of Freare Road, 2 Bales Tennis flannel about 663½ yards.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES CONGO PARSI, 1 CASE CONGO HORSE, 1 CASK FAST GREEN, 1 CASK FAST BLUE.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY the 5th April, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Hargovindas Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of Thaker Hemraj Jeram:—

1 cask fast green about 361 lbs.
1 cask fast blue about 604 lbs.
5 cases Congo Parsi Pari, about 250 lbs.
1 case Congo Parsi Size Horse about 50 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 7TH APRIL, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) NEAR SLEATER ROAD IN THE LANE JUST OPPOSITE TO GRANT ROAD STATION, NEAR K. & S. MOTOR WORKS, IN OLD SEWA SADAN BANGALOW.

Auction Sale of specially made to order teak and blackwood fancy carved household and office furniture by well-known makers, big Milner safe with stand, American safe, Office clock by Messrs. Parkinson Fraud-sham, rich brass table and hanging lamps, very beautifully framed big wall mirrors, blackwood wooden boxes, Mehta boxes, blackwood seats, rich glass and crockery ware, etc

On SUNDAY, the 7th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above place (where the goods are arranged for sale) very rich specially made to order by well-known makers season teak and blackwood richly carved and highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom, furniture including dining tables, dining armchairs, rich chesterfield drawing room complete suite, chesterfield sofas made by well-known makers, richly made very decent almyrahs, glass door office cupboards, plateglassdoor, very handsome strongly made show cupboard, rich mahoganized single and double wooden cots, iron cot, marble top tables, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, office writing tables, dinner wagon, sideboard, rocking chairs, fancy tiled teapoys, American safe, big Milner safe with stand, richly framed big wall mirrors, wooden benches, carved blackwood octagon table, marble top pier table, carved teapoys, blackwood boxes, blackwood mehta boxes, big blackwood seats, rich brass table and hanging lamps, hurricane lanterns, pictures, galichas, office clock by Messrs. Parkinson and Fraud-sham, Regulator clock, glass and crockery ware and other sundry goods.

The property of a private gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the goods are on view.

N. B.—The above furniture is worth having and gentlemen desirous of having nice furniture are invited to inspect.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Bhatt Maganlal Devshanker at his godown at Kariana Bazar Japanese camphor as under:—on account and at the risk of Mr. Maganlal Kalyanji:—

100 cases Japanese camphor, each containing 80 tins of ¾ lb. each, 960 tablets of Fagun Sudi 15 Vayda.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kantilal Sakarlal.

50 cases Japanese camphor, each containing 80 tins of ¾ lb. each 960 tablets of Fagun Sudi 15 Vayda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Abdulla Haji Mavji and Co., at their shop in Khoja Maholla and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thaker Kanji Velji:—

25 cases Japanese camphor, each containing 80 tins of ¾ lb. each, 960 tablets of Fagun Sudi 15 Vayda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by public auction by order of Vora Ibhramji Kadibhai at the shop of Messrs. Abdulla Haji and Co. in Khoja Maholla and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Dalal Khoja Mahmed Molu and Shah Jethabhai Hirji:—

100 cases Japanese camphor, each case containing 80 tins of ¾ lb. each, 24 bundles, 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 31 PACKAGES LONGCLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Pari, Kantilal Lalbhai at his godown No. 416-418 at the ground floor of the building of Sheth Bechar Manchand at Shaikh Memon Street, Chokei Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Karmali Khimji:—

31 packages Longcloth, Monkey Brand, or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, SAFE ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, household and office furniture including dining table, fancy tapestry lined drawing suites of sofas and chairs marble top table, single and double glass door cupboards, office cupboards, writing table, arm and armless chairs, dumbwaiters tiled and plain teapoys, easy-chairs, leather lined sofas, dressing chest of drawers, curzon chairs, iron cots, hatstand, wall clocks, etc.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1918.

The Silk you have been admiring

(1) YOUR TASTE
(2) YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years,

The Silk you have been admiring is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE PAPER, DYED STUFFS TINS, OIL CARBOYS, ETC.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon's Dye Works, Dadar, on account of the concerned:—

One lot of waste paper, dye stuffs tins, oil carboys earthenware jars, etc., coloured white and hemp twine, old Hessian, empty drums, casks and kegs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of large iron safe, brass utensils, cupboards, Mehta boxes, etc.

Under instruction from Mr. Kishen Dyal Vakil, receiver of the firm of Amulukchand Gobindram of Khuria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th April at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms, the furniture of the pehdi consisting of large fire resisting iron safes by "Godrej" and other brass utensils and trays, Mehta boxes, cupboards copying press, clock, durries, carpets etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ZINC CHLORIDE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdoola Mahomed Jacob:—

Ex. s.s. "Culna."

16 drums of zinc chloride solid.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will be paid and the goods to be removed within three days.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining tables, chairs, sideboards, single and double door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, office tables, teapoys, drawing room suite, hanging lamps, one large enamelled bath tub, one large telephone case, show case, glass and crockeryware, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

10 cases Esseyens Dutch Cheese.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Arab horse, 15 hands, 4½ years, going in saddle and recently broken to harness.

Under instruction from Mr. Kishen Dyal Vakil, the Receiver of the firm of Amulukchand Gobindram of Khurja:

1 mail phaeton.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Simon Cuisrahi and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Frank Jacob Iny.

19 old Apollo Hotel Chotani Mansion.
14 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirtings No. 170.
20 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirtings No. 555.
4 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirtings No. 180.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 3 days and the goods to be removed from the Bonded Warehouse. Custom's duty to be paid by the purchaser.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the ground floor of Raval Building opposite Messrs. N. Powell & Co. Lamington Road, Girgaum the remaining undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purpose of sale) such as large dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, fancy glass sofas and chairs, glass door cupboards electric lamps, coloured glass chandeliers, brass bedsteads, large cabinets, pier tables, and pier glass, vases fancy ornaments, mirror sofas and swings, ice boxes, show cases, phonographs, carpets, American iron safes musk, amber silajit, Kastury, gold and silver watches, rings, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome rich very old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining tables and chairs, revolving top writing table, English sofas and settees, low chairs, drawing room cabinets glass door, single and double almyrahs, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing chest, marble top dressing and washhand tables, writing table, office chairs, large and small durries brass and iron single and double bedsteads,

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—(Continued.)

table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice Norman Kemp, and other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PRINCES STREET.

Suit No. 1185 of 1910.

Meghji Vallabhdas .....Plaintiff,
v/s
Anandrao Ganpatrao and ors .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions for sale contained in the order made in the above suit on the 18th day of February, 1918, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY the 11th April 1918, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of the Pension and Tax tenure and partly of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Princess Street in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 21-1144, Collector's New Nos. 164-6871, Old Survey Nos. 25/1214 and 1201 and New Survey Nos. 2/50 and 1/52 and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 2802 and Street Nos. 310-312 admeasuring 382 (three hundred and eighty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Maneoji, on the West by the property of Dinnanath Harischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormasji and on the North by the Princess Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VANA TONIC HAZELINE CREAM, SNOW, COD LIVER OIL, MALT OIL, CLOTH TUBINGS, COTTON THREADS, ETC.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction in the Rooms on account of the underwriters the following goods landed damaged by S.S. "Culna."

B. W. & Co. K. P. and Sons No. 3703, 1 case Hazzeline.
B. W. & Co. K. P. and Sons No. 3704, 1 case Vana tonic wine.
B. W. & Co. K. P. and Sons No. 3705, 1 case Hazzeline cream.
B. W. & Co. K. P. and Sons No. 3706, 1 case Hazeline snow.
B. W. & Co. K. P. and Sons No. 3707, 1 case Cod Liver Oil.
B. W. & Co. K. P. and Sons No. 3708, 1 case Cod Malt Oil and malt extracted.
B. W. & Co. K. P. and Sons No. 3709, 1 case Cod malt oil and malt extracted with Hypophosphate.

By order of the Bank concerned.

G. and Co. No. 53531/6, 53539—7 bales cloth tubings.

On account of the concerned.

M. E. S. Bombay No. 1/8—8 cases 175 Gross Black and White cotton threads.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 20 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Kharmoosh and Co.:—

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting 40 yards No. 170.
5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting 40 yards, No. 180.

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Kharmoosh and Co.

SA/1213/MM—3 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 180.
MB/1211/DSL/AL 2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 180.
SH/1131/DSL/S—2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.
SS/1160/R—1 bale of 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.
MB/1182/DSL/AL—2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

***Advertisements** not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.*

***Advertisements** are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.*

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertistments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.
DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Annas.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2936

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is Sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60 p.m. Applicants should state their age and send testimonials to ESMAILJEE MAHOMEDALLY, Govt. Contractor, Deolali Camp. 3452

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS to take charge of children of a Mahomedan respectable family. Apply Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3542

WANTED for a State Band Goanese first VIOLINISTS, preference given to those able to wind instrument also. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, Kapurthala State, Punjab. 3472

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED.—One who has passed Matriculation examination, must be knowing Shorthand and Typewriting. Also an experienced canvasser for a Printing Press. See Mr. JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, (Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay) between 5 to 6 p.m. 3484

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good SHORTHAND TYPIST for Ahmedabad, must be very fast and neat in work. Free quarters, good salary. Apply to:—AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shahibag, P. O. Ahmedabad. 3543

YOUNG MAN able to canvas wholesale and or retail orders for Egyptian and Turkish Blend Cigarettes and also sundries such as Whips, Bats, Sticks, etc., Experienced man preferred. State terms to Box No. 46. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3532

WANTED.—An experienced ENGINEER for Ether Ice Factory at Sukkur, also experienced MANAGERS for refreshment rooms at Sibi and Mach Ry. Stations. Managers will be required to furnish cash security. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 45, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3530

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Viramgam Municipality, pay Rs. 75 plus 20. Only those that have passed Sanitary Surveyor's Examination need apply but preference will be given to one who is also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Applicants should apply before 15th April, 1918, to the undersigned. CHHOTALAL TRIKAMLAL PARIKH, President, Viramgam Municipality. 3473

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A qualified ENGINEER for a new constructing building with good knowledge and old experience. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3511

WANTED.—An OPERATOR for a New Cinema Show (outside Bombay). Apply personally to P. J. SAROFF, Reshid Buildings; 1st floor, between 12 to 2-30 p.m. 3531

WANTED.

WANTED—New or second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ by 160 lbs. or 150 lbs. working pressure. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3410

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS to know that we have a number of skilled labourers for service in or out of Bombay: CASSIER & Co., Memnee Buildings, Parsi Statue, Byculla. 3536

WANTED.—A second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ size, 150 to 160 pressure. State full particulars re. age., make, price, etc. SETH MANILAL MAGANLAL JAICHAND, Ram Coover Surajmal Devra Building, 2nd floor, Chaupaty, Bombay. 3481

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A three storied HOUSE, near Bangunga, Walkeshwar Road, electric fittings, stables and Motor Garage, etc. Apply sharp to Box No. 49, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3516

FOR SALE.—An English Canoe shaped VICTORIA and PONY. Very decent turnout. Apply Box No. 47, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3533

ROVER CYCLE FOR SALE, used but quite new. Apply from 10 to 6 at 297, Hornby Road, Fort 2nd floor. 3537

FOR SALE.—A complete ICE PLANT for making 5 tons ice daily, costing Rs. 1,35,000, now for Rs. 85.000. Ether system. Apply Particulars, PROPRIETOR, Rama Ice Factory, Delhi. 3461.

FOR SALE.—About 100 galvanized iron sheets, size 4ft. x3ft 2in. thick 1/6" weighing each sheet about 1md. 7srs., good for ship making. What offer. Apply PROPRIETOR, Rama Ice Factory, Delhi. 3460

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder STUDEBAKER CAR, 5 seater, touring body, newly painted, in perfect order, One DODGE CAR, 14-17 H. P., 5 seater, touring body, one man's hood with electric dynamo, selfstarter, very little used and in perfect running order. Further particulars from Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3517

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—FLATS (available from 1st May) on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to S. N. DABOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 3479

MATHERAN.—TO LET—for the Hot season the magnificent and commodious BUNGALOW, "BARR HOUSE," splendid situation; picturesque view; and exquisitely furnished. Suitable for Rajahs, Princes, etc. For particulars please apply to S. L. PANDAY, 4, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. 3501

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
STEAMER.

READY STEAMER for Suez. Intending shippers are requested to apply for freight and passage to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
19th Rampart Row.
3457

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An experienced EUROPEAN MILLER and MANAGER for one of the leading Flour Mills in U. P. Preference will be given to one, who is also an Engineer. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 27 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3459

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for construction of Chemical and Physical blocks, as per terms of notice, Specifications and Conditions, copies of which are obtainable at a cost of annas 8 and must be submitted by the 10th of April, 1918, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. with the an earnest money of Rs. 500.

Detailed plans and estimates amounting to nearly 8 lakhs are available for inspection in this office.

JWALA PRASAD,
Superintendent of Works,
Benares Hindu University,
Benares
3492

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22ND MARCH 1918.

NO. 2806.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate two candidates for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 15th May 1918. The following extracts from the rules for the appointment to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service prescribed in Government Notification No. 11375,* dated 20th November 1914, printed at pages 2874 and 2875 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 26th idem, are published for general information:—

5. A candidate for direct nomination must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. He will be required to produce the following certificates:

(i) A certificate that he is "a Native of India" as prescribed in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for an outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.
(iv) Certificates of the examinations which have been passed by him.
(v) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

6. In selecting from amongst the candidates a person for direct nomination, very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications, and only candidates who are in all respects qualified by previous education, more especially in Science, English and Mathematics, to follow the course of instruction without difficulty will be nominated. The knowledge of the candidate in English and Mathematics will be tested by examination in these subjects, which will be held early in July on a date to be fixed by Government in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests and under his supervision or under the supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer appointed by him for the purpose. The candidate will be required to write a full précis of two passages in English, one read out by a European and the other by an Indian officer, followed by a colloquial examination. The examination in Mathematics will consist of two papers, one in Arithmetic and Algebra, and the other in Geometry and Trigonometry for each of which three hours will be allowed. After this examination is over, the answers will be forwarded under sealed cover to the President, Forest Research Institute and College, direct.

The standard in Mathematics is a practical knowledge of Arithmetic, Algebra up to and including quadratic equations and simple problems, Mensuration, Geometry (including the first three books of Euclid) and elementary Trigonometry (including the solution of triangles and the use of logarithms). No candidate who fails to obtain half the full marks in each paper will be considered to have passed.

7. (1) A candidate selected or direct nomination will be required—

(a) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the candidate's behalf, etc;
(b) to undergo a practical training extending over not less than six months in such forests as may be prescribed to him in order to give proof of his fitness for forest work. Such course of training will ordinarily commence in September of the year preceding that in which the College course begins, and the candidate's final selection for nomination will depend upon the proof which he gives during this training of his suitability for service in the Forest Department;
(c) to undergo a physical test such as a go-as-you-please-journey of twelve miles over undulating or hilly country to be completed within four hours. The test will be performed by the candidate under the direct supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer towards the end of the first month of the practical training in the forests, which will follow the provisional selection of the candidate by Government.

(2) While undergoing the training prescribed in clause (1) of this rule the selected candidate will receive a consolidated allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, which will include the travelling expenses of the candidate.

8. A candidate finally selected under rule 7 (1) (b) will be required.—

(a) to proceed to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and go through the two years' Provincial Service course at the College.
(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work diligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College.

9. After a student has been at the College for two months, the President may remove him if in his opinion the student does not possess a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to follow the College course intelligently. The President may also remove the candidate from the College, if at any time during the course he is found to be physically unfit.

10. While at the College the selected candidate will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem payable from the date of his entry into the College. The stipend is not payable for periods of vacation. Should the periodic report of the nominee's progress or conduct be unsatisfactory, the payment of the stipend will be stopped until improvement is reported, and should the periodic reports continue to be unsatisfactory, the nomination will be cancelled and the nominee will not be allowed to complete the course.

11. After the conclusion of the Provincial Forest Service course a selected candidate who is certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service at Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

12. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests will be on probation for a period of one year, which may be extended to three years or more at the discretion of Government. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator will be placed in executive charge of a Range of Forest sub-division, and will receive during the first three years of his probation a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, and thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem until he is appointed to a vacancy of Extra Assistant Conservator in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU
Secretary to Government.
3546

*NOTE.—The certificates (iii) and (v) must bear date not further back than the 1st April of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the Forest Research Institute and College.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(Continued.)

NOTICE.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD require a number of road rollers for use in Mesopotamia.

Persons willing to supply should communicate with the undersigned as early as possible stating particulars of rollers available, viz.:—

Weight.
Hand or Bullock Draft.
Price.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 5th April, 1918. 3550

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the dissenting Shareholders of The BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LD., will be held at the office of Mr. R. A. Dubash, Victoria Building, opposite Mr. N. M. Wadia's House, Parsi Bazar Street, on MONDAY, 8th April, 1918, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), to consider the correspondence between the Committee appointed at their last meeting and the Managing Director, and to arrive at a final decision regarding the disputed counting of votes at the last Extraordinary General Meeting. All shareholders who sympathise with the movement are invited to be present.

RAHIM VALI PIR MOHAMED,
M. A. J. NOBLE,
ARDESHIR E. DALAL,
F. H. BOYCE.
3538

A HUMBER CHANCE!

FOR SALE:—A latest Model 4 Cylinder 10 H.-P., two seater, owner driven, HUMBER CAR with a Dickey seat, Sankey detachable Wheels, Bosch Magneto, C. A. V. Electric Self-Starter with a 12 Volts. 100 Amperes, Willard Battery, five Electric Lamps, Inspection Lamp, Electric Horn, Bulb Horn, Waterproof Hood, American double fly Wind Screen, Smith's Speedometer, Time Piece, Petrol Tin Carrier, Spare, detachable Wheel with Tyre and Tube and a complte set of Tools. Car very recently painted, Hood Cloth and Side Curtains renovated. Tyres practically new. Car in perfect condition. Extremely light on Petrol. An ideal Car for a lady to drive. Price Rs. 8,000. No offers. Apply The BOMBAY CYCLE and MOTOR AGENCY, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 3534

NOTICE.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND, BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay Branch, will be held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 12th April, 1918, at 6 p.m.

Members are requested to be present.

J. LLOYD JONES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
C. M. RIGBY, Capt., R. A. M. C.,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1918. 3535

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

RESTRICTION OF FREE TIME LIMIT FOR INWARD PARCELS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that with effect from WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1918, the free time in respect to wharfage on Inward parcels at Victoria Terminus (Bombay), will be reduced from 10 days to 3 days from midnight of the day of receipt.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th April, 1918. 282

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the KURLA MUNICIPAL BUDGET for 1918-19, duly passed and printed has been published in the Municipal Office and at other conspicuous places in the town.

(Sd.) N. S. KARANJIA,
Vice-President,
Kurla Municipality.
Kurla, 3rd April 1918. 3547

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has about 1,000 (one thousand) tons of fodder for sale in bales of varying sizes. This fodder has been damaged by water. The bales can be seen at the Mole, Alexandra Docks (opposite P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Co.'s offices). The undersigned is prepared to consider offers for the whole or part quantity up to 12 noon on Thursday, the 11th instant. Offers should be superscribed "Offers for Fodder" and should be posted to the address given below.

O. G. EDWARDS, Captain,
for Assistant Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1918. 3544

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAH MULJI BHARMAL has contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Lower Colaba in Hamal Wady, in the Registration Sub-District Fort, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 1 and New Street No. 15, Ward No. 682 and bearing New Survey No. 9570, containing by admeasurement sixty square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East and North by the property of Tapidas Vrajdas, on the West by the public passage and on the South by Fazandari vacant ground.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1918.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3549

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HOOSEINBHAI LADHABHAI PEERMAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 30-32-34, Medows Street and 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 382 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 767 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 228 and 229-230-231 and 232 and Street Nos. 232-234 and 1 in rear. 236 (a), 238-240 and 1 in rear, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Babaji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Fazal Peermahomed Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ismail Haji Hassum and on or towards the South by Arthur Road and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hooseinbhai Ladhabhai.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1918.

M. V. GOKHALE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3499

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KARIMBHOY THAVERBHOY and ABDOOL HOOSEIN alias RAMZANALLI MOOSABHAI have contracted to sell to our client MULLA GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMEDBHOY DHARORIA alias AJMEERWALLA, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground one of which being Government leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 146 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 6, New No. 16016, Old Survey No. 2822 and New Survey No. 2/4155 and the other piece of land being of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 453 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2896, New No. 9872, Old Survey No. 2821 and New Survey No. 4155 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 478 and Street Nos. 455-457 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Duncan Road on the North by the property of Alli Saheb bin Balloo Mia Coor and on the South by the property of Dharamsey Canji.

JAMSEDJI RUSTAMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 4th day of April, 1918. 3540

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. TULSIDAS VASANJI has LOST or MISPLACED four share-certificates for SHARES bearing Nos. 2139, 5537, 7463 and 6145 of the Phoenix Mills, Limited, and has applied to the said Company for issue of duplicates thereof. Any person being in possession of the said certificates or claiming any interest in the said shares is requested to make known the same to the said Company at their registered office at 51, Apollo Street, Fort, within a fortnight from date hereof, after which duplicates thereof will be issued to our client.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Tulsidas Vasanji.
Bombay, Eldon Road,
4th April, 1918. 3539

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 159 of 1918.

Re. KAHANDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately carrying on business in Bombay ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Exparte:—MANEKLAL MANGALDAS NALAWALA ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KAHANDAS RAMDAS has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 4th April, 1918. 3545

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ESMAIL EBRAHIM and SAFFARALLY EBRAHIM have agreed to sell to our client the property hereunder described.

All persons having any share, right, title, claim or interest to in upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, but now redeemed together with the messuages, tenements or two bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement according to the earlier title deeds, 2,842 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 223, New No. 2129, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 7293 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Cooverbai, widow of Jeewanji Temulji Readymoney, on or towards the West by the property of Ramdas Dossa, on or towards the North by the property of the late Mancherji Dhanjibhoy Readymoney and on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2490 (4-5 and 1) and Street Nos. 451B and 425A.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1918.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3548

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATANCHAND SURAJMAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. GOVINDJI PREMJI. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (375 3/4) three hundred and seventy-five square yards and three-fourths of another square yard or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 403, Collector's New No. 7676 and Old Survey No. 583 and New Survey No. 5354 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6540-6701 (1), 6704 and 6705 and Street Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47, 1 and 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the North by the property of Durgadas Devidas, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Omar Haji Essaji and on or towards the West by Ardeshir Dady Street.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3551

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
To-night! ***To-night!!***
Four reel Italian Masterpiece
A
MASQUERADE at SEA
A
MASQUERADE at SEA
beautiful Italian scenery with superb acting, sensations and thrills *a la galore.*
WITH
two-reel rib-cracking screaming comic
FEATURING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Thrice nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, etc., Motor Car Accumulator by Edison and Co., and one Handsome Rubber-tyred Cabriolette by Messrs. John Carr and Co., Ltd. (London), of D. A. Church, Esq., of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th day of April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Old Police Court Lane, near Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. at Hornby Road, Fort, the household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Curzon chairs, teapoys, hatstands marble top centre tables, blackwood carved chairs, oil paintings, pictures, tiger skins, bedroom double cots, dressing tables, revolving book case, writing tables, wooden dog-house, motor car accumulator by Edison and Co., etc.

Also one handsome rubber-tyred cabriolette by Messrs. John Carr and Co. (London).

The property of D. A. Church, Esq., of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW SEWRI ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CHINA MILLS, AND AT SEWRI KOLIWADA.
H. C. Suit No. 705 of 1916.

Govindram Ghamshamdas, a firm ...Plaintiffs.
v
Jagannath Dharmaji & othrss. .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the following days times and places the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1, SEWRI NEW ROAD PROPERTY to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, suitate, lying and being at New Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,856 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 61, 120, 220 and 248, New Nos. 14288, 14434, 14459, and 14695, and New Survey No. 1-2433 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "F" Nos. 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163, and Street, Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 and bounded on the West partly by the New Sewri Road, and partly by the property of D. C. Shroff and on the North, South and East by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

The said piece of land has been divided into 4 plots. The temple on plot No. 4, situate at one of the corners is not to be sold at all.

LOT NO. 2, SEWRI KOLIWADA PROPERTY, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, or tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay at Sewri Koliwada, admeasuring , square yds. be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by the property of Dharmaji Shivriaji bearing Street No. 389, on the South by the property of Dharmaji Shivriaji, bearing street No. 669, on the East by the property of Mahadev Khandia and Bhikoo Moosi and on the West by the Fazendar's passage and assessed under Ward No. 3145, Street No. 386.

For further particulars, printed copies of conditions of sale, and plan of property, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS,

DARK DEEDS OF BLACK SHEEP TO AN END.

The sum total of their crimes mercilessly exposed.

True Justice meted out to Peg.

Mrs. Zund's Tricks Utterly Thwarted.

Her hopes ruined.

Most Exciting Scenes in the

Fourth and the Last Instalment of

"THE PEG OF THE RING"

From Saturday 30th March

Saturday, Sunday Prize Shows at 3-30 & 5-15

and

EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 (S.T.)

Our next feature

"JACKO! JACKO!!"

CASH PRIZES OF RS. 500

will be given away at the end of this serial

NEW

ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone No. 2417.

If you are a Lawyer, a Clerk, a Student or a Business man,

BUY A

DIAMOND POINT 14-CARAT GOLD NIB

FOUNTAIN PEN.

It is of American Manufacture.

It is a companion that never fails at the right moment.

Every pen guaranteed
from Rs. 2-12-0 upwards

Self-filling pens
from Rs. 3-12-0 „

Special terms to Trade

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA & BURMA

T. H. KHANNA

Baria Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY—3.

AMUSEMENTS,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

To-day & To-morrow

Another New Programme

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S Company

THE COURT CARDS

and their Joker

Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws

Passed by the Nonsensor

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP

Next Sunday Half Price

MATINEE AT 5-30 P.M.

Plan at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY'S GREAT CHANGE at 6-45 & 10 p.m.

Mr. E. H. DU CASSE

Presents

EDNA MAY

IN

"SALVATION JOAN,"

A Majestic 7 part Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature.

ENOUGH SAID!!!

Look out for Sunday's immense attraction. Are Beautiful Girls Safe with Men Employers? You will be startled and delighted with the reply given by

NORMA TALMADGE in the "SOCIAL SECRETARY"

Watch for further announcements

Prices: Seat in Box Rs. 2, Family Box Rs. 5, STALLS ONE RUPEE, Balcony 8 As. and 4 As. Gallery 2 As.

PARTING IS SUCH SWEET SORROW!

Adieu to-day to those delightful characters, who have been such dear and personal friends to us during the past five weeks at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

To-morrow they leave us for good:—

Judex and Jacqueline, and Faveaux, Tim, John, and the shaky Vallieres, Morale, Diana, Rochfontaine and the rest of them.

Come and bid all these screen favourites a loving farewell to-day. Let no other engagement deter you from seeing the melodious ending of the world-renowned serial

"JUDEX"

To-day is positively the last day of the last week of this photo-drama.
Time and prices as usual.

A Timely Warning!

to see the final instalment of the Great Universal Surprise Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

You will have a surprise of your life when you will find two GRAY GHOSTS.
Find out the Genuine One.

SEE

The Universal Screen Magazine—An attraction by itself.

Time and Prices as usual.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD Telephone 202
TO-NIGHT

PEARL WHITE

IN

THE FATAL RING

7TH EPISODE. The Signal Lantern. | 8TH EPISODE. The Switch in the Safe.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR—Part 6th.
PATHE'S GAZETTE—Latest.
AMERICA-SWITZERLAND—Travel.
EXPLOITS OF MARIEN—Cartoon.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. Daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES. Special Matinee Sunday 3-30 p. m. *POPULAR PRICES.*

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Gaiety Theatre

At 10 p. m. ***To-night*** At 10 p. m.

TOM MELBOURNE'S MERRY MUMMERS

Present

A LA CARTE

An appetising Menu of

Music, Mirth and Melody.

At 6-30 ***To-day*** At 6-30

THE PARSEE BURLESQUE SUCCESS

FRAMJEE'S AUNT

From SURAT.

Dont Miss It.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

Lamington Road, North.

To-Night!

YOUR LAST CHANCE
TO SEE THE FINAL CHAPTERS OF

THE GREAT SECRET

Episodes 16th, 17th, 18th

Don't miss this last Instalment. It is the most thrilling portion of a thrilling serial.

What is "The Great Secret?"

Come and See the riddle solved.

Next Saturday.

The Celebrated Royalty Theatre Play—

DISRAELI.
DISRAELI.

A Romance of the British Empire

By LOUSI N. PARKER

FEATURING

DENNSI EADIE.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SWADESHI.

THE SECRETARY,

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK

BAZAR

To be held in the Gokhale Hall, Armenian Street, Madras.

From April 8th to April 15th next, will be Glad to Receive Substantial Gifts of samples of Local Industries.

IN AID OF

National Education from Patriotic Firms or Individuals.

Such Gifts will help the cause

AND

Advertise the Industry.

Please send your Gifts with Details as to Price, etc.

To the Secretary,
c/o G. S. ARUNDALE,
P. O. BOX, 904.
Adyar, MADRAS, S.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THREE FINAL EPISODES

of the Great Pathe Serial

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

HOW DOES IT ALL END?

I have at last found what I sought,
and what they all said did not exist—Love.

THE TREASURE OF HEAVEN

SEE IT WITHOUT FAIL

On Saturday the 6th

AT

THE MAJESTIC.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	
May	24.53
June	
July	24.27
August	24.10

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	23.40+32
April-May	23.32+23
May-June	23.24+23
June-July	23.16+23

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	45 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
„ 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.21

WAR LOANS.

London April 2nd.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 2nd.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April-May Sellers	12/6

Tone:—Steadier—More enquiry.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Value	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 4.

The tone of the market this morning was easier owing to free selling by speculators towards the close of yesterday's market. Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 785 and April Rs. 802, Fine Khamgaon Akola May Rs. 710 and Fully good Bengal May, in which there is business now doing, Rs. 610. In the Marwari bazaar business was done in Fine Broach May, exchange terms, at Rs. 777 and later on at Rs. 775, the price then improving to Rs. 780. On Association terms transactions were reported at Rs. 785.

Owing to the general meeting of the members of the various Associations concerned in the cotton trade, held at the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association at Colaba at 4 p.m. this afternoon, no business was reported up to 6 p.m. the meeting not having been finished up to that time.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd April 1918.

Cotton	7,888 bales.
Wheat	23,966 cwts.
Linseed	5,033 „
Rape, &c.	499 „
Gingellyseed	151 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	4,794 „
Castorseed	13,502 „
Rice	86,961 „
Myrabollams	188 „
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	2,225 „
Jowar	3,027 „
Maize	17 „
Barley	1,207 „

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 4th April 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	680	670	620	590 Ready
Sinde-Punjab (M.G.)	675	665	615	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	660	.. Ready
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G)	..	710	690	.. Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	710	690	.. Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	720	700	.. Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	725	705	.. Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	735	715	.. Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	735	715	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	800	750	..	710 25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	685	660	.. Ready

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-4
Sovereign 16-0-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 102-4.
Silver 1st Sett. 102-14.
Silver 2nd Sett.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/5 1/16.
3 Months sight credits 1/5 3/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 months sight France Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 217.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 306.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 296½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93-12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 93.
4½ per cent. Paper, 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

This being the last day of the April settlement the market was opened for one hour and a fair amount of business was done. The market closed quiet but steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Standards 1955, Swadeshis 2055, Simplexs 755, Pearls 500XD, New Greats 290XD, Laxmis Cottons 1,660, Kohinoor 1,120, Ind. Bleechings 185 XD., Finlays 410, Fazulbhoys 755XD., Currimbhoys 335XD., Centurys 425, Nagpurs 2,445, Bombay Uniteds 925, Tata Ordinarys 242-8, Tata Old Defd. 1,050, Katni Defd. 11210., Katni Ordy. 240, Tata Hydros 1,200, Alcocks 880, Bombay Burmas 1,105.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,950, Simplexs 757-8, Shapurjis 126-4, New Greats 287-8, M. Petits 2,100, Kohinoors 1,130, Finlays 406-4, Fazulbhoys 747-8, Davids 575, Nagpurs 2,440, Advances 1,050, Katni Ordy. 237-8, Tata Ordinarys 240, Tata Old Defed. 1,045, Bombay Burma 1,110, Bombay Steams 303-12, Bombay Tramways 385.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for last 8 days ending 31st Mar. 1918.

		Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for last 8 days ending 31st Mar. 1918			
	G.I.P. Rly	33,83,500	5,82,56,637
	A.D.C. Rly	90,000	17,25,572
	B.K. Rly	8,500	90,977
	C.B. Rly	8,000	1,57,857
	Total	34,87,000	6,02,35,043
Earnings for corresponding 8 days ending 31st Mar. 1917.			
	G.I.P. Rly	31,11,089	5,39,22,348
	A.D.C. Rly	81,771	15,76,890
	B.K. Rly	3,511	94,968
	C.B. Rly	7,076	1,88,115
	Total	32,03,447	5,57,56,319
Inc. or Dec.	G.I.P. Rly	+2,72,411	+43,34,289
	A.D.C. Rly	+8,229	+1,58,682
	B.K. Rly	+1,989	—3,989
	C.B. Rly	+924	—16,258

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for last 8 days ending 31st Mar. 1918	21,100	3,83,353
Earnings for corresponding 8 days ending 31st Mar. 1917.	12,949	3,44,013
Increase or Decrease	+8,151	+39,340

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for last 8 days ending 31st Mar. 1918.	2,600	44,392
Earnings for corresponding 8 days ending 31st Mar. 1917.	2,913	32,477
Increase or Decrease	—313	+11,915

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Jan. 1918.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO.

A meeting of the dissenting shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Mr. R. A. Dubash, Victoria Building, opp. Mr. N. M. Wadia's House, Parsi Bazar Street, on Monday the 8th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the correspondence between the Committee appointed at their last meeting and the Managing-Director, and to arrive at a final decision regarding the disputed counting of votes at the last extraordinary general meeting. All shareholders who sympathise with the movement are invited to be present.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 4th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,573-4
Total up-to-date	26,98,048-4

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

GREAT INDIAN ENTERPRISE

FORMALLY OPEN BY SIR W. MEYER.

The formal opening ceremony of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., took place yesterday morning at the hands of the Hon. Sir William Meyer, the Finance Minister to the Government of India. There was a large gathering of the commercial and banking magnates of the city both Indian and European.

SIR DORAB TATA.

In requesting Sir William Meyer to declare the Bank open, Sir Dorab Tata said:—Sir William Meyer and gentlemen:—May I first this morning offer to the Honourable the Finance Member the sincere thanks of the directors and shareholders of the Bank for his kindness in sparing an hour from a very busy visit in order formally to open the head office. We invited Sir William Meyer with some confidence to perform this ceremony because the object with which we started the work of this Bank is a work to which he has bent his great talents during his tenure of office, namely, the better mobilization of Indian credit and its application to the industrial growth of this country—work whose importance is illustrated in the masterly presentation of Indian finance and its phenomenal growth contained in the last Financial Statement. We are none the less grateful of him for his presence and to you gentlemen, for your association in an enterprise which, we believe, is bound to react powerfully in developing the immense latent resources of India.

RECORD SUBSCRIPTION OF CAPITAL.

Now I should like to invite your consideration for a few moments to the principles which have influenced the formation of this Bank and its constitution. We stand, I am confident on the threshold of immense industrial opportunities for India. The history of industrial growth in all countries, save the United Kingdom, where the conditions were wholly exceptional, very clearly proves that industry cannot flourish without the nourishment of industrial banks. Even in the United Kingdom, which had a start of nearly three-quarters of country in modern industry, the lack of industrial banking has been frequently lamented and steps are now being tardily taken to fill that hiatus in the otherwise wonderful banking system. If that is true of countries like Germany, Austria, the United States and Japan, how much truer must it be of a country like India, where capital is timid and scanty—though neither so timid nor so shy as is commonly supposed; where the industrial possibilities of the land have been only scratched; and where the available number of men capable of investigating and directing great industrial enterprises is necessarily limited. The work of this Bank is to apply through the mobilisation of the best available brains, the increasing capital resources of India to the development of her resources. That work, I believe and I hope you will agree with me, is genuinely national and patriotic in its purpose. We have every confidence that the Bank will prove to be a good investment for the shareholders, but I know I speak for the Board when I say that we look upon its operations in a broader spirit and mean to apply its financial power to increasing the national wealth of India through industria growth. That spirit, I hope and I believe, equally animates a large number of the shareholders. I hope that you will pardon me if I say that I am proud of the fact that a Bank inaugurated under the auspices of my firm secured the largest subscription to a new financial organisation in the history of banking, a total sum of seven crores of rupees, apart from the subscription of the strong English group, which is expected to amount to a crore or a crore and a half of rupees more. I am prouder still of this evidence of the increased strength of the Indian money market and of the willingness of investors to support an enterprise which primarily aims at the industrial development of India.

I find that no little misapprehension exists on the subject of our capital. The Jeremiahs point to the large gross figures and to the difficulty of paying an adequate dividend thereon. Now whilst we have a large subscribed capital, we have no intention of calling it up in anticipation of requirements. Our policy is in no circumstances to call up more than half of the subscribed capital, leaving the uncalled balance as security for the depositors. Nor is there any immediate likelihood of even half the capital being called up; in all probability calls aggregating Rs. 15 to Rs. 22-8 a share will meet all our needs for the present, indeed until the possibility of obtaining machinery for the new industries which we shall assist increases the demand on our fixed assets.

ASSISTANCE TO NEW INDUSTRIES.

But apart these considerations, there is a very inadequate appreciation of the essential conditions of industrial banking. Inasmuch as its main purpose is to assist in the creation of new industries, all its assets cannot be as liquid as those of an ordinary joint stock bank. In the case of some of the industries it must wait for them to enter into the dividend-paying stage before it can hope to be relieved of all liability in connection therewith. These conditions demand a larger paid-up capital than suffices for ordinary joint stock banks; indeed, on the Continent some of the industrial banks work entirely on capital. On the other hand I can assure you that the Directors have no intention whatsoever of locking up the bulk of their resources in slow-maturing investments. The assistance which it gives to new industries will take the most liquid form possible; it will act as a balancing reservoir between the investor and his investments in new industries, and with the security and confidence given to the investor by the control of the Bank and the guidence of its expert advisers, the services of some of whom I reasonably hope might be lent by Government as occasion requires we believe that the public will readily absorb perhaps the whole of the shares and debentures of the companies which it assists to the stage of flotation, thus enabling the Bank to utilise its freed resources in other enterprises.

I welcome the presence of so many bankers here to-day especially the heads of the three Presidency banks who by a lucky chance are at present here to-day. I assure them that the Bank has been founded in no spirit of invidious competition with existing institutions. Whilst it will naturally discharge a certain amount of general banking there is enough business for all and to spare. But its main function is to attract fresh capital and to direct it through fresh channels to the industrial growth of India; in the general expansion of business which will follow all reliable banking institutions will benefit.

I now ask Sir Willian Meyer formally to declare the head office of the Tata Industrial Bank open, and thus to place the keystone on the great work which he has done as Finance member in developing and conserving the financial resources of India. In launching this enterprise I believe profoundly that all, who have co-operated, down to the smallest shareholder, are taking part in an enterprise which will help to build up that wealthier, more progressive, and happier India, which all are striving to establish. (Cheers.)

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

Sir William Meyer then said:—Sir Dorab Tata and Gentlemen: I thank you for the honour you and the Industrial Bank have done me in asking me to open your head office, more especially as you are good enough to asssociate this act with the recognition of what has been one of the root ideas of my financial policy the development of banking and the application to productive purposes, whether through Government or otherwise, of funds thus obtained from the public. As you truly observe, the industrial development of India, in which we are all so profoundly interested, demands a corresponding development of industrial banking, which must be on quite different lines to those of the ordinary commercial, or what one may call general, banks. The latter work mainly on their deposits and though they can give material assistance to commerce, it must be in a form which leaves their resources liquid. An industrial bank on the other hand, though it need not, as you rightly suggest, tie up all its funds in slow-maturing investments, must necessarily devote a large proportion of them to enterprises from which they cannot be rapidly recalled. It is necessary, therefore, for this part of your business, that you should rely mainly on share and debenture capital. There is no reason, however, why you should not embark on general banking operations also, provided you recognise the material distinction between these and your industrial business proper; and I welcome your assurance that you have no desire to compete unduly with existing banking institutions. As you rightly observe, there is plenty of room in India for more of such; and in so far as you can attract fresh capital, which would otherwise not have been procurable, you will have done a public service. It must be a matter of very legitimate satisfaction to you that you have so easily raised or obtained the promise of all the initial capital required. It is also, I think, a matter of great satisfaction that though you have, as you say, the reserve backing of a strong group of financiers in England, this undertaking of yours is pre-eminently Indian. That you have so easily raised the capital you require is of course, largely due to the energy. and prestige of the great firm which has given its name to your undertaking; but I am sure that this does not mean, as I have heard it sometimes suggested, that your Bank is to be what may be called a tied house to the Tata enterprises. Your mission, I trust, goes much beyond this. You desire, I hope, to start an enterprise which though it bears the honoured name of Tata, will be a real general Industrial Bank, showing favour or hostility to none and preserving absolute impartiality in the distribution of your funds; that what you will look to is the probable success of an undertaking and the credit behind it. You have, of course, no special connection with the Government. Confident in your strength you have launched this enterprise as a purely private undertaking, but the Government of India is vividly interested in the industrial development of the country and as a member of that Government, I trust that your enterprise will amply fulfil the hopes and ideas with which you have started it and that you will conduct it to prosperous issues, which shall also be to the great benefit of our beloved India.

I now declare this building of yours open.

The guests then went round and inspected the premises. After partaking of light refreshments, the company dispersed.

Sir Thomas Holland has telegraphed to Messrs Tata Sons & Co., as follows:—I hope the Industrial Bank will fitly crown your great enterprises for the benefit of India."

VICTORIA DRIVER FINED.

FOR CAUSING TRAM CAR COLLISION.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Jokhan Latan, a coachman, with driving his victoria, in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life. Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was on the 26th March last a tram car, driven by driver No. 308 was going towards Mint Road and when near the junction near the General Post Office the accused who was driving alongside the car tried to cross from the left to the right between two bullock carts just in front of the car. The result was a collision with the car and the occupant was thrown out, the horse was injured, as also the victoria which was smashed. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF ARMS.

ACCUSED GETS FOUR YEARS' HARD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Alipore Special Tribunal yesterday disposed of the case in which a young Bengalee named Suresh Chunder Chakravarti stood charged with possessing arms and ammunition without a license. The Tribunal convicted the accused and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

PERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Deputy Magistrate of Dacca has disposed of the case in which one Upendra Chundra Mookerjee, a well connected Bengalee, was charged with personating a C.I.D. officer. The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are that in October last Upendra Chandra Mookerjee went to Rupganj and after having declared himself to be a C.I.D. officer told one Kristadhan Shaha, a rich shopkeeper, that as information had reached the police that Kristadhan distributed seditious leaflets known as "Swadhin Bharat," he was wanted by the Police Superintendent of Dacca. After some hesitation, Kristadhan accompanied Upendra to Dacca in a boat. On the way, Kristadhan was told that he would be interned. On coming to Dacca Upendra promised to save Kristadhan on his paying Rs. 120 to Upendra. While the money was being paid the City Superintendent of police arrived on the spot and arrested the man and seized the money. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

DISABILITIES OF PUNJAB GRADUATES.

LUCKNOW, April 4.

At a meeting of the U. P. Council yesterday, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, the Oudh Amanati notes bill was passed. Mr. Sim presented the budget and the discussion will take place at the next meeting. Mr. Chintamani moved several amendments to rules for the conduct of business, nearly all of which were accepted.

The Hon. Mirza Samiullah Beg moved:—"That this Council is of opinion that rules Nos. 12 and 13 of Chapter 15 of the rules of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad work very harshly on some of the L. L. B. candidates of the Allahabad university, the effect of the rules being that a candidate who takes a B.A. degree of the Punjab University but passes his L.L.B. in the Allahabad University, is not entitled to be enrolled in the High Court of Allahabad, though the B.L. of Calcutta or Madras University under similar circumstances can be admitted on the rolls of the Allahabad High Court, and this Council further requests his Honour to invite the special attention of the High Court to the above rules for the purpose of reconsidering the same if possible."

The resolution was adopted. The Council adjourned till the 9th instant.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the last thirteen years the All-India Industrial Conference has done nothing towards the promotion and development of agriculture and manufactures by practical and direct ways mentioned in the prospectus. The only institution of this Conference that exists in the wide length and breadth of the vast Peninsula of India is the Industrial Conference Office. Up to now the office of the Industrial Conference has been allowed to drift and scant attention has been paid to the living traditions of old Industry in India. In the very heart of the city of Bombay there is a number of small industry men who have to manufacture articles of their craft during a part of the day and the other part they have to spend in finding out the traders or purchasers of their wares. If these craftsmen are given a little support and their wares bought at reasonable rates and new apprentices are kept with them from this office, sure and certain industries can be developed through this office at the sacrifice of those who contribute towards the development of Industries in India. But no such attempts seem to have been made during the last 13 years, nor do the persons holding the reins of this office seem inclined to do so.

Power has been given to the general public by resolution No. 13 of the Indian Industrial Conference held at Calcutta in December last, to form provincial Committees in every province, so that they may take up the work above mentioned.

In the province of Bombay it is the duty of the Secretaries to form a provincial Committee and to arrange for the meetings of the first Provincial Conference at Bijapur. But the Secretary would not do it himself even though he is called upon to do the same, nor would he allow others to do it (I refer to his letter in the issue of "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th February, 1918.)

The members of the All-India Industrial Conference are therefore requested to send a requisition to the Secretary calling upon him to form the provincial Committee, according to the resolution No. 13, above referred to.—Yours, etc.

H. BHANDAVALA.
Pleader, High Court.

Bombay, March 31st.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

DE-LISLE ROAD MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

King-Emperor (Complainant) v. (1) Sakharam Bala Nawghani, (2) Shripat Sakharam Shinde (Accused).

The two accused were charged with the murder of a Marwari named Hansraj Bhimajee, aged about 55, on the 23rd of February last.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. Rustom Jo Modi appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. P. Mody appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was as follows:—Accused No. 1 had a kept mistress, named Rahibai, who had borrowed Rs. 150 from the Marwari. Accused No. 1 undertook to pay that amount himself and got the deceased to transfer Rahibai's debt to his account. He also borrowed Rs. 150 for his own purpose, and both Rahibai and the first accused passed a promissory note to the deceased for Rs. 300 payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 25. The first accused failed to pay any instalment and the deceased threatened to take legal proceedings against the first accused and Rahibai.

On the 22nd of February last at about 7 p.m. the first accused went with accused No. 2 to the deceased's shop at Mugbhat Lane and told him that a coal merchant named Sunderao residing at DeLisle Road, had agreed to pay off the amount due on the note, and they took the deceased with them to his place. They reached Sunderao's place about 9 p.m. and the deceased asked Sunderao whether he undertook to pay the amount due on the note. Sunderao said that he had nothing to do with No. 1, whereupon No. 1 told the Marwari that his brother, who resided at Mahim, would pay off the amount due on the note. As it was too late then, it was agreed that they should all go to No. 1's brother the next day.

ASSAULT DESCRIBED.

On the 23rd they all left by the train and got down at Kurla. It was about 8 p.m. then. They walked towards Worli and when they came to a field to the north of the Crescent Mills, the first accused struck the deceased with a *moogal* (Indian club) on the head. The deceased fell down and began to cry out for help. No. 1 thereupon gave the *moogal* to No. 2 and asked him to strike the deceased, while he himself tried to gag the deceased's mouth with a dhotur to stifle his cries for help. No. 2 then struck the deceased on the chest. As that too failed to kill him, the accused picked up a huge stone and struck him on the head till he was dead. They then removed the body and concealed it near a haystack where it was discovered by a police constable on the 26th. It was then in an advanced state of decomposition. The *post mortem* examination showed that the skull was fractured into several small pieces, all the right ribs and ten of the left were fractured and that the liver was ruptured.

On examining the pockets of the deceased the police came upon the promissory note and an Insolvency Court's summons. From the note they traced Rahibai and the first accused. In consequence of certain statements made by him they arrested No. 2. Subsequently they both made certain statements in consequence of which the police got hold of the *moogal* and the stone and a dhotur. All these were bloodstained. No. 2 also made a statement before the committing Magistrate in which he set out the facts stated above.

"GUILTY."

The jury returned a verdict of murder against both the accused by a majority of 8 to 1 and his Lordship, accepting the verdict, ordered both the accused to be hanged.

CASE TRANSFERRED TO NEXT SESSIONS.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WITNESS.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

King-Emperor v. Jumma Hussein alias Peerbux.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the prosecution and applied for a traverse of the case to the next Sessions on the ground that the complainant, who was a material witness for the Crown, had suddenly left Bombay and could not be traced by the police. Counsel also applied for an order forfeiting the bail-bond given by the complainant.

His Lordship granted the traverse and ordered the bond to be forfeited.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS' HARD LABOUR

(Before Justice Beaman and a Special Jury.)

King-Emperor v. Manzoor Husein Shaik Bhika.

The accused was charged with having committed the murder of one Nazir Husein on the 11th of March by stabbing him on the chest and other parts of his body.

Mr. Binning and Dr. Daruvala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. S. D. Bhedwar defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged the following facts:—The deceased was an inhabitant of Allahabad and lived on the 2nd floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar which was also tenanted by the accused. The deceased had been occupying the house with a boy for about two years and it was said that there were improper relations between him and the boy. This boy alleged that the accused on the afternoon of the day of the offence attempted to commit an indecent assault upon him. In the evening the deceased came drunk to the house and charged the accused with interfering with the boy. This was resented by the accused who assaulted the deceased with a knife, which was the property of the accused, but was frequently used by the deceased. There was a scuffle between the two in the course of which the deceased received eleven wounds all over the body, while the accused had two abrasions on the left cheek and a wound near the elbow. The deceased was removed to the hospital where he died subsequently. The medical evidence was that death resulted from shock, haemorrage in the lung which had been penetrated by the knife which inflicted the wound on the left chest and concussion of the brain due to a wound on the left temple.

For the accused it was contended that the injuries had been inflicted in the exercise of the right of private defence and in the course of a free fight.

JURY'S RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship accepted the jury's recommendation to mercy and sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE OF DEATH UNEXPLAINED.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Virchand Lowji, a Hindu Shroff aged 25, residing with his brother at Duncan Road. The dead body was found on the foreshore at Warden Road on Wednesday evening. The deceased was suffering from fever for some days past, and had been delirious, and he was missed from his house early in the morning on Wednesday.

The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found on the foreshore at Warden Road; that it was evident that the deceased had been delirious from fever of late but there was no evidence to show how he came by his death.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOY MURDERED FOR HIDDEN TREASURE.

MAHADU TAMMANNA AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. Montgomerie Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum. Agreeing with the assessors the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:

Both the accused in this case were charged with the murder of one Malla, a boy of 9 or 10 years of age, the son of the nephew of accused No. 1 Mahadu. It was alleged that about the middle of June last the accused Mahadu was staying with Shivram the father of the deceased boy. On the pretext that as his wife was absent he had no one to look after his cattle Mahadu induced Shivram to allow him to take Malla away with him for some days. As the boy did not return at the end of a week his parents grew anxious and instituted inquiries. For some time they were unable to find any trace of the accused or the boy, so they reported the matter to the police. The police after due inquiry arrested the first accused who in the beginning said that he would produce the boy the next day from the *Math* at Adi where the boy was staying. Accordingly they set out the next morning for Adi but on the way, information was received that some bones and clothes had been found in a dry well within the limits of Kongnoli. The party proceeded there and found in the well some bones and some clothes. The clothes were identified as belonging, some to the deceased boy and some to the accused Mahadu. Among them was found a *ling* which Shivram recognised by its chipped edge as the one which his son usually wore. From this it was presumed that the bones belonged to Mala and this was confirmed by the Civil Surgeon. Evidence showed that the accused Mahadu had taken the boy to the *Math* and on the night of the 29th of June, the two accused with others drank country liquor and smoked ganja till they were all engaged in a drunken quarrel. The boy Mala was at that time sleeping on the veranda. It was alleged that the first accused came from the building, lifted the boy from the veranda and returned with him to his drunken companions. One Koyana heard Mala calling out "*Maru Nako*" and when she went out to inquire, she found Mahadu sitting on the child's chest and squeezing his throat and choking his cries. Mala then died. The body was then thrown away into the well.

The first accused in the Sessions Court said that he did not take the boy Mala with him to the *Math*. The police ill-treated him and he said so at the suggestion of the Nayak before the Magistrate. The clothes produced before the Court did not belong to him and the witnesses gave evidence against him because they were tutored by the police. The second accused stated that he never went to the *Math* and he never saw that boy there. Witnesses gave evidence against him through ill-will.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed:—

"The only hint as to a motive for the offence is to be found in the evidence of Hongauda, who says that the boy was murdered as a result of old superstition that hidden treasure may be discovered by means of sacrificing a human being to the goddess who presides over it. The records of crime in India show that the motive alleged is adequate to the offence. One doubt remains in my mind. Was the offence committed as the result of a pre-arranged plan or was it merely the inspiration of drink and ganja? The generosity of accused No. 1 to the boy in presenting him new clothes before taking him from his parents' house seems in the light of the result somewhat suspicious. But there remains the possibility that the crime was first suggested to their minds as the result of their indulgence in liquor and ganja. On the whole I come to the conclusion that the existence of the latter possibility is a sufficient reason for not imposing the death sentence. I find both the accused guilty of murder and sentence them to transportation for life."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. M. Kaikeeni appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS) LIST B (COUNCIL.)

In Re G & Ward's Act VIII of 1890.—Craigie B & Caroe, In Re Mowji Mulji & ors, minors v. Carsondas Natha, Petitioner, Dikshit D & Pur, Madhowji K & Ch, Notice 15-3-18.

209-14—Hiralal & Co., Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow, Madhowji K & Ch, Notice 13-3-18.

81-18—Merwanji K & Co., Hewraj Jairam a firm v. Narrandas V. Dossa, Madhowji K & Ch, 15h. 15-3-18.

O S 187-18—Kanga & Sayani, Shavaksha Pestonji Maneckji Poonjaji & ors v. Shavaksha Pestonji Maneckji Poonjaji & ors, Kanga & S, Wadia & Co., Payne & Co., 11-2-18.

O S 258-18—Shamrao M & H, Aderji Byramji Daruwalla v. Dhunbaj & ors, Mer-Merwanji N & Co., 2-1-18.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT IN COURT.

779-05—In Person, Vahalibhai Nahaleband & ors v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke & ors, Daph F & D, Moti & Co.

1137-14—Mulla & M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld. & ors,

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

In Re Indian Arbn. Act IX of 1899—Jehangir & S, Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi, Petn v. Krishna Anant Joshi, Respondt, G B Pandya, Notice d. 1-3-18.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhai K & G, In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg & Wg Co., Ld. (in Liqn) v. Girdharlal Harilal Desai, Liquidator, Parties Concerned, J S d. 10-3-18.

O S 736-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Goolbai widow & ors v. Goolbai widow & ors, Mer K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla & M, Payne & Co., Capt & V, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co., Ch, S d. 19-7-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard, 2-4-18.

VAGRANTS SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, James Rowland a printer and George Frederick Pearse, an accountant were charged with having no ostensible means of livelihood. The first accused had been in India for the last 28 years and the second accused some 10 years. They had been to the Workhouse prior to this. The Court declared them to be vagrants, and ordered them to be sent to the Government workhouse.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Major A. H. E. Mosse of the Bombay Political Department was granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 14th January 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Hamid, Political Agent of the Jhalawad Prant in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 25th April 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Resident Magistrate of Dharwar and Hubli, with Power to require security for good behaviour (section 110) C. P. C.

Mr. Mahadev Anant Bhave, Joint Subordinate Judge at Karad, to be Subordinate Judge at Khed on relief by Mr. R. N. Nadgir.

ordinate Judge at Khod to be Subordinate Judge at Roha.

Mr. Ramnath Narayan Nadgir on the termination of his present acting appointment, to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Karad.

Mr. H. N. Crough, Barrister-at-Law, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and three months from the 19th April 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai Patel to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as City Magistrate, Surat, during the absence of Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal on leave.

To be Magistrates of the First Class in Surat district:—

Mr. Maganbhai Madhubhai Mehta, Mamlatdar of the Mandvi Taluka.

Mr. Dattatraya Moreshvar Randive, Mamlatdar of the Bulsar Taluka.

Mr. Govind Vithalrao Jadhav, Joint Subordinate Judge at Dapoli, to be Subordinate Judge at Rajapur, on the termination of his temporary appointment at Dapoli.

Mr. Shridhar Atmaram Naik, Subordinate Judge at Rajapur, on relief by Mr. Jadhav, to be Subordinate Judge at Pen.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, Subordinate Judge at Pen, on relief, to be Subordinate Judge at Bhivandi.

Mr. Ramchandra Sheshgirrav Savanur, Subordinate Judge at Talegaon and Saswad, on relief by Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bagalkot.

Mr. Raghavendra Ramrao Baindur, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bagalkot, on relief, to be Subordinate Judge at Honavar.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., on the termination of his appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector vice Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

With effect from 1st April 1918, Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal Kundanani to be Superintendent of Land Records in Sind vice Rao Bahadur Divan Govindram Salamatrai, I.S.O., retiring.

Mr. G. L. Steele, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Surat Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the 15th of April 1918 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 2nd April 1918 with permission to prefix to it the Easter Holidays.

Mr. Ramchandra Shesho Katgeri is appointed to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. Webb on privilege leave.

Mr. Clive Newcome Millard to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, with effect from 6th January 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Walker, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted, privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 30th March 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Taylor, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Walker on leave.

The Chancellor of the Bombay University has re-appointed Dr. Harold H. Mann, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office and to appoint Mr. V. G. Apte, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. T. A. Savage, whose term of office expires on the 8th instant.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Nawabshah, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st May 1918.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, a Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 29th March 1918.

Rev. E. E. Hill, Chaplain of Colaba, to be Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar and Satara.

The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon of Bombay, Chaplain of Deolali to be Chaplain of Colaba, vice the Rev. E. E. Hill.

Rev. C. D. T. Mason, Chaplain of Mount Abu, to be Chaplain of Deolali vice the Venerable C. M. Barham.

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Chaplain on special duty at Poona, to be Chaplain of Mount Abu, vice the Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following to be Professors of Law on the staff of the Government Law School, Bombay, for a term of one year with effect from the 20th June 1918:—

Mr. Padmanabh Bhaskar Singane, LL.B., Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, LL.B., Mr. Vishnu Krishnarao Dhurandhar, LL.B. and Mr. Jahangir Hormasji Vakil, Barrister-at-Law.

Mrs. C. D'Monte, L.M. & S., Second Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 1st April 1918.

During the absence on leave of Mrs. C. D'Monte, Miss Avanbai Manekji Mehta, L.M. & S., will act as Second Physician, and Mrs. M. B. Sukthankar, M.B., B.S., will act as House Surgeon.

Mr. A. McBeth to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act in place of Mr. A. E. Williams.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector of Satara from the date Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., proceeds on leave till the date Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., assumes charge of the district.

Vice Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, retired, pending further orders:—Mr. R. A. Hoggarth, Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work, Bombay Presidency, to be substantive pro tem. Principal of the School of Art;

Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, Head Master, School of Art, to act as Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work.

Mr. Hotchand Chandumal to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., on leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition during the week ending 2nd instant except for slight damage by rats and insects in parts of Thar Parkar. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Sukkur, Belgaum, and Dharwar Districts Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar where water for irrigation is deficient. Prices of food-grain are generally steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute, adjourned Annual Meeting, Cathedral Vestry, 6 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, Fort, 6 p.m.
University Results: Inter. Examination in Agriculture, B.A. and M.A. Examinations.

SATURDAY, April 6.

Sale of work by children in aid of Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Freeman-Thomas Hospital, 4-45 p.m. Entertainment at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Goa Portuguese Sporting Association Easter Dance at 9-30 p.m. in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall.
Inaugural Meeting of the Clerks' Union Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, 4-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 7.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas' lecture on National Education under auspices of Madras Association, Dadar English School, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, 5 p.m.
Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Henjan, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

MONDAY, April 8.

Exemption Tribunal sits at Town Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, Colaba Causeway, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 13.

Mails for East African Expeditionary Force, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Court Carls" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 60-30 Framji's Aunt and 10 p.m. A La Carte.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

4TH BOMBAY GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Bombay, April 8.

PART I.

Orderly Officer Second-Lieut. Boyagis.
Monday, 7-15 a.m.—No. 10 Company Right ½ 10 inch Gun Drill. Left ½ 15 pr. Gun Drill.
Tuesday, 7-15 a.m.—No. 11 Company and men in Reserve under 41. Half 10in. Gun Drill. Half 15pr. Gun Drill.
Wednesday, 7-15 a.m.—No. 10 Company same as Monday.
Friday, 7-15 a.m.—No. 11 Company same as Tuesday.
Friday, 6-30 p.m.—No. 12 Company men over 41 lecture.

BOARD.

The following officers are hereby detailed to constitute a half yearly Board of Equipment and Ammunition in possession of the Corps on Wednesday 10-4-18 at 10 a.m. at Headquarters attention being invited to Para 837 and 838 A. R. I. Vo. II.
Captain P. H. Retallack.—President.
Captain H. Royal, Second-Lieut. E. Jones, Lieut. Qr. Mr. H. Davey.—Members.
P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group, Garrison Artillery, I. D. F.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. Mukundrao Moreshwar Desai, will deliver a lecture on "National Education" to-morrow at 5-15 p.m. in the Prabhu Seminary Hall.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 51st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Principal S. C. Roy, will conduct he Divine Service in English to-day at 6-30 in the local Prarthana Mandir Girgaon. The service is open to the public.
The morning service will be conducted at 7-30 a.m. by Prof. V. K. Gog, of the Fergusson College. In the afternoon there will be children's gathering when Lady Chandavarkar will preside. In the evening at 6 p.m. there will be an address to students by Prof. Gog, on "Message of the Times."

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last-quarter ending 31st March 1918, 1,477 patients attended the dispensary, of whom 668, were males, 542 females and the rest 267 were children. The caste distribution of patients was 892 Parsees, 345 Hindoos, 330 Mussalmans and 10 Anglo-Indians.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the King-George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League will be held at the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 5-45 p.m (S.T.), when the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahitoola will preside.

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc
No mark nor irritation.
Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
H. HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us

BOMBAY'S NEW CIVIC HEAD.

MR. RAHIMTOOLAH CURRIMBHOY ELECTED.

APPRECIATION OF SIR IBRAHIM'S SERVICES

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. McBain taking the chair, prior to the election of the President for the ensuing year. Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy was unanimously chosen for that post, the other nominees having withdrawn their candidature. The Corporation passed a unanimous resolution placing on record the great and invaluable services of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah to them, and congratulating him on his new appointment.

The first item on the agenda was the election of the President for the ensuing year. There were three candidates in the field, Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla, and Mr. Mirza Alli Mahomedkhan. The last two, however, retired from the contest and Mr. Rahimtullah was the only candidate left.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. J. A. D. McBain took the chair, and signed the minutes of the last meeting. He then called upon the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha to move the resolution which stood in his name.

Sir T. B. Nariman and Mr. S. C. Dhondy here announced that the two other candidates had retired from the contest.

Sir Dinshaw, in proposing Mr. Rahimtoolah for the presidential chair said the latter was a junior member of the Council, but every one had observed the way he had done his work on the Standing Committee and the Corporation. He had every hope that he would turn out a successful president.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta seconding said he was rather partial to junior members. The same remark of juniority had been made in regard to himself. He had no doubt that Mr. Rahimtoolah would prove a very succesful president.

The resolution was passed unanimously amid cheers.

MR. RAHIMTOOLAH'S THANKS.

Mr. Rahimtoolah after taking the chair said he feared he would suffer badly in comparison to the eminent men who had occupied the chair in the past. He would however, try to do his duty to the best of his ability. He was, however, deprived of the valuable advice of his friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, who had been removed to a higher sphere, but in Sir Dinshaw they had a man of vast experience whose advice was always at the service of the Corporation. He hoped they would be indulgent to him in his work, and he would try to maintain the best traditions of the chair in the discharge of his duty. They were on the eve of great political reforms, and local self-government was going to be a reality rather than a name, and it would require greater sacrifices of time on their part to make a success of local self-government. Bombay had been, as it were, a standard, for all kinds of progress in the civic administration, in the country. Their standard had been adopted by other bodies, and they must do their best to make themselves worthy of that position. They were having a long series of tremendous battles in the West but they would not lose their confidence and he trusted that the Empire would emerge successfully through the contest. (Applause).

THANKS TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha then moved: "That the Corporation offer their best thanks to Mr. J. A. D. McBain, C.I.E., for the very valuable services rendered by him as President of the Corporation for the past year and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office."

Sir Dinshaw said in carrying out his duties Mr. McBain had maintained the dignity and traditions of the Corporation. His work on the various committees could not be forgotten.

Dr. Dadachanji, seconding said he was a very useful and very retiring member. He had also maintained the traditions and dignity of the office of the President as had been done in the past.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta supporting said Mr. McBain had done his best to see that every member had had his say.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomedkhan, Dr. Sukhia, Dr. Cursetji, and the President all spoke in favour of the resolution which was passed unanimously.

MR. MCBAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. McBain in replying said he would not have been able to carry on his work so successfully if it had not been for the courtesy he had met with at the hands of the various members. There were 67 meetings of the Corporation last year, as compared to 57 the year previous. He had only left 27 outstanding committees to his successor. He thanked Mr. R. P. Masani He also thanked the staff for their help to him.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH'S RETIREMENT.

Sir Dinshaw then moved:

"That the letter, dated the 25th February 1918, from the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., resigning his seat on the Corporation and their Committee be recorded with regret."

2. "That in parting with the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the varied, useful and valuable services rendered by him during his long and distinguished career of 26 years, with laudable zeal and perseverance, sound commonsense and sobriety of judgment, especially as a member of the Standing Committee for 11 years which was characterised by strenuous study, great ability and clear grasp of the many administrative and financial problems awaiting practical solution, while the year of his incumbency as President of the Corporation was recognised on all sides as a most conspicuous success. His long connection for 14 years on the Schools Committee as on a variety of other Corporation Committees for a quarter of a century, was equally remarkable for the same high civic qualities. Sir Ibrahim also rendered splendid services as one of the four representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Improvement Trust by his prolonged and vigorous advocacy for the sanitation of the City and by his sterling achievements in that respect accompanied by unceasing watchfulness of the best interest of the Corporation.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah with the best thanks of the Corporation for his brilliant services to the city and with an expression of the Corporation's pride and gratification for his appointment as a member of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and with an expression of their sincere wishes that in this new sphere of activity he will meet with the same success and distinction as have heretofore marked his career on the different civic bodies and on the Imperial and local Legislative Councils."

"AN ORNAMENT TO THE CORPORATION."

Sir Dinshaw said the resolution crystalised Sir Ibrahim's career, not only inside the Corporation, but outside it. When Sir Ibrahim joined the Corporation in 1892 they had two distinguished Mahomedans there already—Mr. A. Dharamsey and Mr. Rahimtoolah Sayani,—who were stalwarts. Sir Ibrahim's talents would have achieved success for him in all walks of life. His clear grasp, and his sound commonsense would have suited him in every work. Sir Ibrahim was an ornament to the Corporation after Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. If they had lost him the whole Presidency had gained him. Although his political activities were not many, he felt sure if Sir Ibrahim had applied his mind to politics he would have solved the political problems as clearly as other matters. The speaker had found that business men had achieved great success in the Corporation.

Mr. C. V. Mehta seconding said Sir Ibrahim's acquaintance with the details and intricacies of Municipal laws was next only to that of Sir Pherozeshah. He had no doubt that he would prove himself in the new sphere as successful as he had proved in other walks. They might congratulate themselves that if they had been asked to elect a member they would have chosen Sir Ibrahim for the post.

A CHAMPION OF CIVIC RIGHTS.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy supporting said Sir Ibrahim was a champion of the rights of the Municipal Corporation, and their interests he defended fearlessly and zealously. In him they had lost one of the best members who was always a guide to them and his disappearance from the Corporation would be a distinct loss to civic life.

Sir D. M. Petit said they always looked up to Sir Ibrahim for his guidance in all questions which required careful handling and his removal would be a great loss to them. There was one great satisfaction, however; that was he had been removed to a higher and more useful sphere of life.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. Batliwalla, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir further spoke in support of the resolution. Mr. Cowasji said it was a master-stroke on the part of Government in making Sir Ibrahim an official. He was a strong and sound critic and it was a good thing for Government to have him on their side. He pitied the members who rose in opposition to Sir Ibrahim.

Dr. Sukhia also spoke in support of the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY.

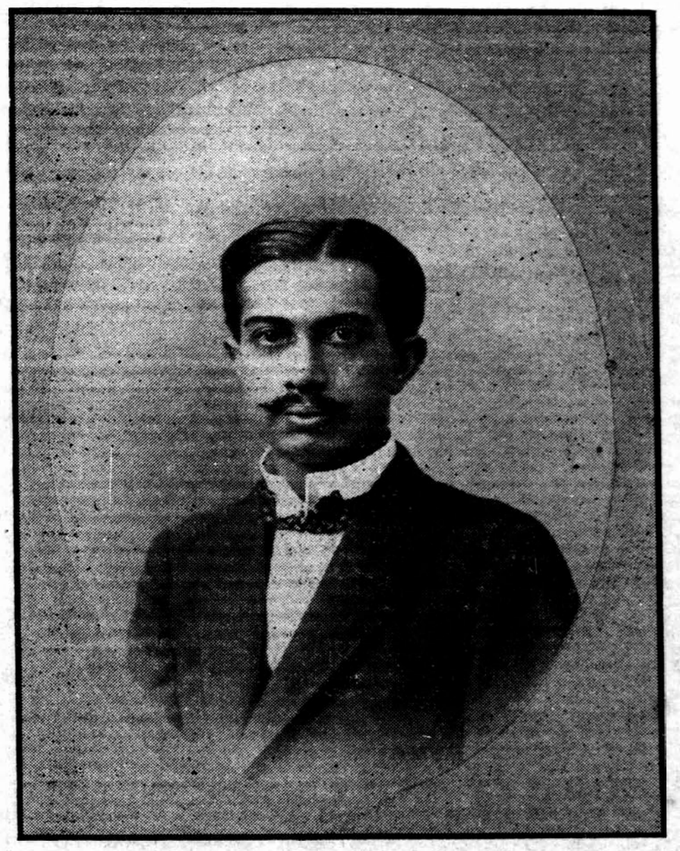

Photo by Messrs. Vernon and Co.

WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

PREVENTION OF BEGGARS.

APPOINTMENT OF A NON OFFICIAL COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Government have issued the following Press Note:—

In a Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna regarding the prevention of beggary, which was carried at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December, 1917, it was recommended that Government should appoint a Committee consisting of non-officials, to be selected by the Hon. Mr. Sethna and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, to consider and formulate proposals for the prevention of professional beggary, and, in particular for stopping minor boys and girls from being turned into or sent out as beggars and mendicants by their parents, preceptors, or others, who might for the time being have the care of such minors. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to appoint the following Committee, the members of which have been selected by the Hon. Messrs. Sethna and Patel:—

The Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume, American Mission, Ahmednagar, Major H. D. Gore, Salvation Army, Bombay, R. P. Masani, Esq., Bombay Municipality, Bombay, N. C. Kelkar, Esq., Poona, Ambalal Sarabhai, Esq., Ahmedabad, Mohanlal Karumchand Gandhy, Esq., Ahmedabad, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dyam, Bombay, Narbadashankar Devshankar Mehta, Esq., Bandra The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bandra and The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Bombay

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Pallonji N. Davar, late Assistant Secretary to Government, General Department, as Secretary to the Committee. Khan Bahadur Pallonji N. Davar will receive an honorarium for his services in that capacity. The necessary arrangements will be made in the Secretariat for the sittings of the Committee and for an office for its Secretary.

THE LATE SIR. C. M. GHOSE.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

An influential public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held this evening at Dalhousie Institute to do honour to the memory of the late Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose, and to devise means for perpetuating his memory. His Excellency the Governor presided.

In opening the meeting His Excellency paid a handsome tribute to the qualities of head and heart of Sir Chunder Madhab, and said that his life was an example for his race.

Among those who took part in the meeting were the Maharajah Tagore, Maharaja of Nashipur, Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Messrs. B. Chakravarti, Fazlul Huq, Surendranath Banerjee, Justice Greaves, Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda, Hon. Mr. Sita Nath Roy, Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhicary, Mr. R. D. Mehta and Babu Motilal Ghose. In proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor Babu Motilal Ghose said that if the ruler of a province frequently associated himself with meetings of this character, Indians would easily forget they were living under an alien race.

His Excellency in replying said that it was possible for a man to have at heart the interest of the province of his adoption for the time being.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and twelve deaths occurred from plague in Bombay on Thursday, Tarwadi and Worli each reporting one attack, Fort Northern, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, and Kamatipura one attack and one death each, Chukla and Sion each two attacks and one death Girgaum, two attacks and two deaths and Maratha Hospital four deaths. Twenty-one attacks and six deaths occurred from small-pox and cholera was abent. The total number of deaths from all causes during the day was 148 as against 104 of the corresponding day of last year and 105 of 1916.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT. THIRD ROUND.

HINDU GYMKHANA (0) DREW WITH PARSI CYCLISTS (0).

A very close and evenly contested game was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the third round of the above tournament on the Oval on Wednesday, when a draw resulted, neither side scoring even after extra ten minutes' play. The display of hockey was by no means, of a high order, though good defensive work by both teams was noticeable at times. The forward play in spite of occasional combination was generally very scraggy and weak in front of goal.

The Hindu Gymkhana had a few changes in the team, Gorakshaker playing in goal in place of D. Telang, while Mutane stood down in favour of K. Madan and Jayakar, who had played as outside right in the Hindu Gymkhana's previous engagement, played in place of Swami in the half-line, the former's place being filled by Y. Madan on the front string.

For the Gymkhana, Vithal, Jayakar, Sivram and Wagle were seen to great advantage; while for the Parsi Cyclists, the half-line consisting of Sethna, Khodaiji, Dastur bore the brunt of defence and the forwards, the two wingmen, Baria and Masani did useful work. After the usual 60 minutes' play, the Hindu Gymkhana team fell off perceptibly, but somehow or other they averted a calamity and the game resulted in an even and pointless draw as stated.

The teams were:—

Hindu Gymkhana:—Gorakshakar; Vithal and Chandranarain; K. Madan, R. Telang and Jayakar; Y. Madan, Sivram, Wagle, Talpade and Row.

Parsi Cyclists:—Morris; Mistry and Shroff; Sethna, Khodaiji and Dastur; Masani, S. Pochkhanawalla, M. Kapadia, F. Pochkhanawalla and Baria.

Umpires:—Messrs. Moir and Everton.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians v. Rangers.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Rangers beat Elphinstone College (6—3).
(2) Lusitanians beat Government Telegraphs (5—0).
(3) Hornets beat Islam Gymkhana (8—0).
(4) Bombay Gymkhana beat Grant Medicals (A) (0—0), (1—0).
(5) R. G. A. (Colaba) beat Embarkation S. and T. Corps (1—0).
(6) Grant Medical College beat Bandra C. R. S. A. (5—0).

SECOND ROUND.

(A) Hindu Gymkhana beat Instituto Luso Indiano (2—1).
(B) Parsi Hockey Association beat Parsi Pioneers (8—1.)
(C) Lusitanians beat Igatpuri, (4—0).
(D) Grant Medical College beat Deolali Casuals, (7—0).
(E) Rangers (Walk Over) beat Bombay Gymkhana.
(F) Hornets beat R. G. A. (Colaba) 5—0.
(G) Parsi Cyclists (Walk Over) beat Aligarh.
(H) Bhusawal Sports Club beat Republicans (1—0).

THIRD ROUND.

Parsi Cyclists drew with Hindu Gymkhana (0—0).

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the result of the matches played on Thursday:—

Mr. G. M. Rose beat Mr. C. E. Gwyther, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Mr. L. J. Baines beat Major Francies, 6-3, 5-7, 3-6.

The following matches will be played this afternoon:—

Mr. S. G. Whitney and Mr. J. E. Grafton v. Mr. M. Fox and Mr. G. T. Wright.
Mr. H. E. Cox and Mr. D. Hanigton v. Mr. R. D. England and Mr. P. S. Mellor.

A CORRECTION.

We regret that a serious mistake was made, in our issue of the 1st instant, in the publication of the telegram from Bijapur about the reception of Mr. Tilak. A wealthy Gujar merchant of that place, by name Bhagwandas Darbar gave a *pan-supari* party to Mr. Tilak. But in publication he was described as Bhagawandas, "a barber" instead of Bhagwandas Darbar ("Darbar") being his surname.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

Prices in the jute share market ruled steadier and a good deal of business was done. In coal and miscellaneous section there was nothing of interest to note. The following were the latest quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 23-12; Central Pench 7-12; Huntodih 15-8; Industry 14-4; Kasta 2-12 p; Parascole 8-4; Sowardih 14-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 225; Alliance ord 526; Auckland ord 324; Belvedere ord 908; Clive ord 214; Dalhousie ord 570; Delta ord 610; Empire ord 58; Fort William ord 320; Gourepore pref 104; Howrah ord 45-12; Kamarhatty ord 576; Kanknarrah ord 700; Lawrence ord 505; Lansdowne ord 339; Naihati ord 520; National ord 585; New Central ord 630; Northbrook ord 51-8; Reliance ord 42; Soorah ord 200; Standard ord 575.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 31-8; Calcutta Real Property 75; Central Indian Phosphate 30 p; Indian Galvanizing 16-8 fully paid; Kumardhubi Engineering 55; Reliance Jute deb 100.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-4 to Rs. 66-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-12.

The seventh annual meeting of "Shri Ahmedabad Dasha Vayada Mitra Mandal" was held on Thursday, 28th March, in Takarsha's Pole under the presidentship of Prof. R. B. Dhruve—a great Scholar of sanskrit. An address and a casket were presented to Mr. Harshadlal Chimanlal Parikh for his passing the B. Sc. degree, he being the first man to get the degree in the caste.

Official and Personal.

The Bombay Government have made the following appointments vice Mr. Manekji Dorabji Kanga, LL.B., retiring:—Mr. Atmaram Anant Chitre, LL.B., to be Fifth Judge, and to continue to act as Fourth Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay:—Mr. Ratanji Sorabji Dadachanji, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fifth Judge.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, on relief, will act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. H. N. Crouch, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., will continue to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation, or pending further orders.

The Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, is granted furlough for three months with effect from the 12th April 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, Bombay, is granted leave of absence on full pay during the ensuing Summer Vacation of the High Court, Bombay.

The Bombay Government have appointed Mr. N. V. Mandlik to be the chairman and Mr. A. G. Grey to be a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, vice Lt.-Col. J. Lloyd T. Jones retiring.

The General Secretary of the East Khandesh District Conference writes that a majority of the members of the Reception Committee of the Conference have recorded their votes in favour of the election of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas as the President of the Conference.

Malak Shri Jivankhanji, Chief of Bajana, has given a generous donation of Rs. 15,000 to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, for the purchase of two English Motor cars for Queen Mary's Technical Institute for wounded Soldiers.

On the occasion of the 56th birthday of H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar's Messrs. Govindbhoy Hathibhai and Ruttonji Shapoorji Tata of Bilimora were awarded gold medals for their good service and philanthropic activities and Mr. Choonilal Vithaldas of Patan was awarded a silver medal for his services in Patan, and Mrs. Toolshidas Bakorbhai of Bhadharan was presented with the "chhatri moshal" and given the title of Amin.

Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Member, Railway Board and Coal Controller, arrives in Simla on the 5th on a short visit.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, April 4.

Details:—

THE STAND PLATE HURDLES.—Distance 2 miles.
Mr. E. Cornuorth's SIMPSON, 9-0 (cd. 9-5), Owner 1
Capt. Burridge's LORNA, 9-9 (cd. 9-12), Owner 2
Mr. Thompson's TURBULENT, 11-13, Hayhoe 3
Also ran:—Monsoon 9-13, Taxilla 9-3, Mapleleaf 9-1.
Betting:—Six to four against Turbulent, three to four Monsoon, sixes Mapleleaf, Simpson and tens Taxilla.
The race:—Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between the second and third.
Time:—4 mins. 27 2/5 secs.

THE GIANT PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Lieut.-Colonel Holden and Mr. J. D. Cott's LADY MARCHMINT, 10-8, Dick 1
Colonel Smallwood's BONNIE BLUSH, 7-12, Rose 2
Major J. Lee's LITTLE EVA, 7-4 (cd. 7-5), Jaffir 3
Also ran:—Maud 9-5, Maori King 7-0 (cd. 7-1).
Betting:—Five to two against Maori King, threes Maud, fours Bonnie Blush, Little Eva, sixes Lady Marchmint.
The race:—Won by ½ length, ¾ length between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 23 1/5 secs.

THE PUNJAB ARMY CUP CHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.
Major C. Campbell's DESTINY, 12-3, Captaiblewis 1
Mr. Spooner's St. AUBYN, 12-13, Capt. Bernard 2
Capt. Muhben's BOMBAY DUCK, 12-3, Mr. Hobbs 3
Also ran:—Sunstar 12-3, Rupert 12-3 (cd. 12-4), Pull Through 10-3 (cdd. 10-6).
Betting:—Six to four against St. Aubyn, threes Destiny, sixes the others except Pull Through whose price was fifteens.
The race:—Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths between the second and third.
Time:—6 mins. 22 secs.

THE BREEDERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Lieut.-Colonel Pop Sam Young's AMPHITRYON, 8-9, Rose 1
Maharaja of Patiala's BLACK PRINCE, 6-7, Northmore 2
Mr. J. Wellington's TOP O' THE MORNING, 6-6 (cd. 6-11), Abdul Khalig 3
Also ran:—Wee Lad 10-13, Hard Cash 9-13.
Betting:—Fives Hard Cash, sixes Wee Lad, tens Top O' The Morning.
The race:—Won by a short head, 10 lengths between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 32 2/5 secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance Round Course.
H. H. General Raja Sir Hari Singh's PHAROAH, 7-2, Moosamdin 1
Mr. Sydney Smith's PERSIA, 7-4, Thacar 2
Mr. G. M. Hamer's BRITISH, 9-8, Rose 3
Lieut.-Colonel Cook Young's SEARCHLIGHT, 8-0, Northmore 4
Also ran:—Iron Chest 10-3, Garland 8-11, Farchand 7-4, Red Spec 7-0.
Betting:—Twos against Farchand, threes Garland, Searchlight, fours British, Persia, Pharoah, sixes Iron Chest, tens Red Spec.
The race:—Won by 3¼ lengths, 1½ lengths between the second and third, ½ length between the third and fourth.
Time:—3 mins. 4 1/5 secs.

THE RAILWAY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Thakur Rajendra Singh's DIANA, 7-9, Melsom 1
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON, 9-4, Trahan 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 9-7, Capt. Bernard 3
Also ran:—Pomade 8-5, Jemima 7-8, Loch Leven 7-6.
Betting:—Six to four against Pomade, twos Lebanon, fours Diana, sixes Talcum, Jemima, Loch Leven.
The race:—Won by a short head, 1½ lengths between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 34 secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Ernest Fraser's LADY LYRIC, 9-0, Rose 1
Mrs. Symond's SINCERE, 7-4, Northmore 2
Mr. J. D. Scott's LADY MALWOOD, 7-7, Moosamdin 3
Major J. Lee's LITTLE EVA, 8-6, Hayhoe 4
Also ran:—Avanti 10-2, Bonnie Blush 9-0, Sahana 7-3, Glory 7-2 (cd. 7-4).
Betting:—Six to four against Sahana, fours Sincere, sixes the others.
The race:—Won by 3 lengths, ½ length between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 23 secs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Friday, 5th April, 1918.

THE COTTON RAMP.

All the machinations and manoeuvres of the Bull clique, who for the past month have so assiduously endeavoured to defeat the efforts to bring to an end the reckless artificial speculation in the cotton market, came to nought yesterday, when a fully representative meeting of the Trade was at length assembled and a motion in favour of fixing a maximum price was carried by an overwhelming majority. There can therefore be no doubt now in anybody's mind as to what the view of the Trade is and it would be a scandal if the small clique of opponents, who have the good fortune to dominate the Cotton Trade Association, were allowed to interpose any further obstacles in the way of a step that offers the only solution of the difficulties which immediately face the market, and that is, moreover, a proposal more favourable to the Bull interests than they actually deserve. That much it has to be admitted they have gained. For it is a fact that were the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association the impartially constituted body that they ought to have been, with a sole eye to the interests of the trade as a whole and a real concern for Bombay's reputation for commercial morality, this solution would have been brought about at a much earlier date, when it would have been possible to fix the maximum price at a more reasonable figure that would, undeniably, have been in the interests of the trade itself,—if we except the small body of speculators who gain by the artificial forcing up of prices,—and certainly in the interests of the general public. That it may be realised that this is no exaggeration, we may recall the fact that it was as early as Feb. 11th last, when the price was about 630, that the Controller of Prices wrote to the Association asking for the views of the Association,—the *shareholders* be it remembered not the *Directors*, for the letter was specifically addressed to the former,—on the suggestion that

> "the Exchange should be called upon to fix the rate now prevailing as the highest maximum rate for the settlement for forward contracts."

Instead of calling the shareholders of the Association together to consider this eminently reasonable proposal for dealing with a clearly emergent situation, what did the Directors take upon themselves to do? They waited until the 15th before they wrote to say that they were considering the matter and it was not till Feb. 26th that they produced the largely irrelevant and inconsistent document in which they deprecated any interference with what they were pleased to call "the natural movement of prices," and suggested that the solution of such difficulties in the future was to confer upon them the dignity of a Royal Charter. It was after this exercise in *camouflage* that we intervened and brought the matter to the notice of the public. Since then the Cotton Trade Association have continued persistently and assiduously to prevent the "interference with the natural movement of price," which they so much dreaded, with the result which we at first predicted. A crisis was produced in the market on March 14th and everything since has been in a state of confusion,—confusion worse confounded by the continued efforts of the Directors of the Association, who never consulted their shareholders at all till yesterday, to prevent any action in the required direction either by Government or the Trade itself. We do not know how Mr. Purshotamdas, who yesterday based an appeal on behalf of the interests of Bull speculators on the ground of commercial morality, would like us to characterise the manoeuvres of the persons who have been pulling the strings behind the scenes for the last fortnight or so. They have systematically wasted time and done their best to defeat the declared view of the Trade as a whole. That view was made clear at the general meeting which was held on the 22nd March. It was again made clear at the later meeting of selected representatives of the various associations connected with the Trade. The majority clique of the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association went behind the resolution passed at the meeting referred to and endeavoured to avoid the ratification of the decision by the whole trade. Yesterday they succeeded in persuading the shareholders of their own body to upset the decision to which they were, we think, morally bound by the decision arrived at on the 23rd March. The sophistical warnings of Mr. Purshotamdas, however, carried little weight at the later meeting of the whole Trade, which, as one of the speakers said, has lost all confidence in the Directors of the Association, who were guilty of the amazing attempt to revise the rates they had already fixed on the 25th March by raising them on the 26th. Manoeuvres of this character may come within the limits of commercial morality as practised by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, but fortunately for commercial and public interests, they are outside the limits of legality.

As we have said, there can be now no doubt whatever as to the opinion of the Trade, and we cannot conceive that it is necessary to expatiate any further on the need in the public interests for ensuring that that view is carried into effect. The fixing of a maximum price for the Broach settlement is the first step obviously indicated in the process of putting an end to the further exploitation of one of the prime necessaries of life in this country in the interests of the handful of reckless speculators who have forced the price of cotton to the artificial level at which it stands. Now that the view of the Trade has been so clearly expressed it would be in the highest degree reprehensible on the part of the Government if they failed to see, should interested parties attempt to put further obstacles in the way, that it is carried into effect. There has been too much dallying delay.

OUR PRISONS AXD THEIR PRODUCTS.

The report of the second annual meeting of the Bombay Released Prisoners' Society, which we published yesterday, should give food for reflection to anyone who has given any thought to the subject of criminals and prisons or to the still wider questions involved in the nature and administration of criminal law. Unfortunately, in this country the number of such persons does not seem to be large and, what is still more unfortunate, even among those who are officially connected with prisons and prisoners there are very few indeed who bring to bear on their task an up-to-date and sound knowledge of penology and a genuine interest in the prisoners as human beings rather than as mere "inmates" of jails. Every released prisoner, it has been well said, who is saved from recidivism by the efforts of released prisoners' aid societies is a brand plucked from the burning. No body of men, anxious to serve and help their fellow-men, could address themselves to a higher and nobler work. It is something that in Bombay the need of such service has been somewhat recognised. The Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society was started three years ago amidst much enthusiasm, under high auspices and with ambitious aims. The Society did not begin work in a hurry and, during the last two years that it has been active, the results secured can hardly be regarded as very extensive. As the report itself admits, "it cannot be denied that the Society has not yet been able to fulfil all the functions for which it has come into existence." Not that what little work it has done has been anything but good. During the last year 354 released prisoners were given help of one kind or other, the assistance consisting of finding suitable employment for them, giving them temporary board and lodging, starting them again in the trades and occupations in which they were engaged before they were sent to jail, and offering them railway and steamer passages to go to their native places. Out of the total number of prisoners helped 80 were found regular employment, 61 being employed through the agency of the Society and 19 finding employment for themselves. Considering the number of prisoners who are released from prisons in Bombay every year—averaging three thousand—it is obvious that only the fringe of the problem has been touched. This has been due to two causes. First is the paucity of workers. Excepting that the Society employs a paid agent, its whole work falls on the Honorary Secretaries and the Managing Committee. The members of the committee are well-known citizens of Bombay, who are either too busy with their own work to devote the whole-time attention to the affairs of the Society that is essential or are there merely because a deplorable tradition of so-called public life of Bombay requires the inclusion of the names of certain wealthy or otherwise eminent citizens in the committee of every public institution by way of ornament. On the other hand, the general work of the Society should be conducted by persons who are genuinely interested in it and who are ready to devote a considerable portion of their time regularly to the study of questions and difficulties as they arise from day to day and to the supervision of the actual day-to-day work of the agents—whose numbers should be commensurate with the need and who should be trained for their task. The period when the prisoners come out of prisons, disgusted, depressed, weak, is the period of moral convalescence, when they are least able to meet life, and when life comes to them in its severest aspects. At this critical period it is essential, not merely that there should be the intention to help them, but that the helpers should know how to help rightly. The Society needs more and more of such workers. Another reason why the Society has not been able to do much is the apathy of the public of Bombay towards its work—an apathy which is most regrettable. For a society of this character can never succeed unless it receives constant and generous support from the public and intelligent and sympathetic interest in its work from every conscientious citizen.

But the real work of reclaiming criminals should commence and end in the institutions which are now known as "prisons." Colonel Jackson, Inspector General of Prisons, stated at the meeting that "it was the primary duty of citizens and not of Government to look after released prisoners and from the point of view of commonsense and their own interests and for the cause of charity, the public should contribute generously to the funds of the Society." We agree that the citizens cannot do enough to support the work of this and other such societies. But the theory propounded by Col. Jackson that Government should always be the jailers of prisoners and the public their friends when released argues a most reprehensible ignorance of the elementary principle of penology, as it is now understood. Released prisoners' aid societies would then have to be regarded as a permanent feature of society, instead of being temporary palliatives until prisons are transformed into what they should be. As prisons are conducted at present, they are the most fruitful source of crime. In fact, as has been truly said—and this is truer of jails in India—jails "furnish a post-graduate course in crime in a school maintained by the Government with a compulsory attendance." The prison system should seek to humanize the prisoners and not to brutalize them. It should prepare prisoners for their liberty by a gradual improvement in their conditions, approximating more and more closely to a state of freedom as the day of release draws near. The present prison system in India, as Commissioner Booth Tucker said at the meeting, is an anachronism and the sooner it is wiped out the better it will be.

Notes of the Day.

Teuton's Latest Peace Manoeuvre.

The new peace offensive is quite in keeping with the enemy's worn-out tactics of following up a vigorous military offensive with peace talk in the hope of undermining the morale of the Allied peoples. The new manœuvre has no more chance of deceiving anyone than those which have gone before. As usual, again, the manœuvre is based on transparent lies. That there is a certain element of opinion in Austria heartily weary of war and anxious for peace is undoubted. But it is a measure of German cynicism that it should have used this fact for its own sinister ends by prompting the Austrian Premier to spread the impression that the Allies are fighting solely to recover Alsace-Lorraine and are, therefore, thwarting Austro-German desires for peace.

Our Immediate Duty.

The game of trying to play one Ally off against others and, in the process, undermining the reputation of Allied statesmen is, again, characteristic of the German policy which, as President Wilson affirms in his message to the Methodist Episcopal Church, "is a thing without conscience, honour or capacity for a covenanted peace." For the rest, as in America so in every Allied country, any Teutonic suggestions that the time for peace discussions is at hand, will find no response. "Our immediate duty," to quote President Wilson again, "is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside until our purpose is accomplished."

Law Students' Grievance.

Judging by the many letters we have received on the subject, the candidates who appeared at the second LL.B. Examination last month seem to labour under a keen sense of grievance. From the facts that have been placed before us, it appears to us that there is strong justification for this feeling. They complain that a most unexpected and unwarranted departure was made in the paper on Equity set at the examination. The paper contained certain questions which are either entirely outside the prescribed texts, namely, Snell's "Equity" and Digby's "Law of Real Property, or which are just touched in passing in these texts, giving no sufficient matter for basing answers satisfactory to the exmainer. We do not countenance the idea that for a proper study of a subject slavish attention to a particular text-book is desirable or commendable, but Snell's "Equity" is a classic on the subject and the complaint of the candidates must appeal to lawyers than whom there is no more conservative body of men.

A Further Ground of Complaint.

Besides, the University having once prescribed the text-book, the students are not to be blamed if they devote particular or sole attention to it, or for demanding that in setting a paper due regard is paid to the limitations as well as the capacities of the average student. Again, the candidates have considerable ground for complaint in that the Indian Trusts Act and the Specific Relief Act, which are prescribed by the University and to the study of which they have devoted not a little labour, have been almost neglected by the examiners this year. Under the circumstances, they naturally feel that the test has been irregular and prejudicial to their interests. We trust the Vice-Chancellor, himself a sound lawyer, will appreciate the point of view of the candidates and see that the equitable treatment which they demand at the hands of the University is not denied to them.

The Health of the City.

The resident public of Bombay have no doubt heaved a sigh of relief at the very material decline which occurred last week in the virulence of the small-pox epidemic which had got such a strong hold on the city during the last few months. We are not yet out of the wood, but we believe the worst is over and if nothing untoward or unexpected happens, we may expect to see the pest disappear quickly enough within the next few weeks. There were 84 attacks and 45 deaths from it last week, being a decline of 77 attacks and 42 deaths from the figures of the previous week. On the other hand, plague registered 53 attacks and 45 deaths, being four attacks and nine deaths more than in the previous week. Cholera was absent during the week, while mortality from other principal diseases occurred as follows:—Phthisis 35, other diseases of the respiratory system, tubercular diseases 15, measles 39, malaria 4, enteric 6, other fevers 66, diarrhœa 34, dysentery 18, and debility 59. The total mortality from all causes was 952, being two deaths less than in the previous week. There were 378 live births during the week, while 31 cases of still birth and three of premature birth were also recorded.

"DETERMINED TO SEE WAR THROUGH TO VICTORY."

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PERTH, (West Australia). April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

The Conference of the National Labour Party passed a resolution unanimously with acclamation and the singing of the National Anthem affirming loyalty to the Crown and determination to see the war through to final victory.

GENERAL ALEXANDER GETS C. B.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

The Duke of Connaught to-day presented General Alexander with the Order of Bath recently conferred.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KAIRA.

MISSIONARIES FROM BOMBAY.

PEOPLE'S ENTHUSIASM.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 3.

The Gujarat mail on Monday brought another batch of visitors from Bombay. Among them were the Hon. Fr. V. J. Patel and Messrs. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, Mavji Govindji, Kamdar, Chabildas Lakhmidas Lakhmidas Haridas, Narandas Purshottam and A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society. They visited several villages all over the Kaira district and addressed enthusiastic gatherings of farmers and helped to obtain more signatures to the Passive Resistance Vow.

On Tuesday Messrs. Patel and Tairsee visited Borsad, the native town of Mr. Patel.

Mr. Patel is held in high esteem among his townsmen and his arrival caused great enthusiasm. On arrival at Borsad, Messrs. Patel and Tairsee were accorded a hearty welcome by the leading people of the town including many farmers and taken in procession accompanied by band and music. In the evening a meeting was held when people belonging to more than 30 villages were present. It is believed there were more than 1,500 people. Mr. Channubhai Ramshanker, a local pleader was in the chair. Mr. Patel was the principal speaker. He gave a clear account of all the facts and circumstances leading to the present movement among the farmers of the district, and exhorted them to adhere to their vows and thereby uphold the cause of truth.

Mr. Tairsee also addressed the meeting and said that the question involved was not one of money, nor of interest, but it was a question of a great principle. He did not profess to speak as a politician but he was addressing them as a commercial and business man and after weighing all the facts he had come to the conclusion that Government had taken a completely false stand and a fear for so-called prestige alone had prevented them from acknowledging their error and doing justice to the poor and suffering people in the Kaira district. It had therefore become a great principle to the people that they should fight out this issue on grounds of morality and justice and he assured the meeting that the Bombay public would not hesitate to do all that was needed of them to support the cause of the people.

After Mr. Tairsee resumed his seat, two resolutions were unanimously passed urging the appointment of an impartial commission to investigate the state of affairs and exhorting the people to make a bold stand for their principle by adhering to their vows. A committee of leading men was appointed with power to add to their number, to carry on propaganda work in the Taluka and obtain more signatures.

On Wednesday, Mr. Tairsee accompanied by Dr. Nathubhai of Borsad and Mr. Divivedi of Nadiad visited Rhas, a village 7 miles away from Borsad and addressed a representative meeting of the villagers on their duty. At the close of the meeting 16 signatures were obtained. More signatures have been promised and the work has been proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. Tairsee also visited Wadthal and found that the people there were not at all-down hearted as a result of the acts and threats of coercion on the part of the authorities.

Mr. Narandas Purshottum, the well-known piece goods merchant, visited Torna village and addressed a meeting of the farmers, among whom enthusiasm is by no means chilled. Ten more people signed the vow. Messrs. Mavji Govindji, Kamdar, Lakhmidas Haridas and Chabildas visited Vasad, an important village and did some very useful work. Meetings were addressed here also and they succeeded in creating a very good impression among the people.

It may be of interest to learn that in one of the villages, the talati seized the grain belonging to one of the farmers and removed it to the village chora. But in the night, all the grain disappeared, nobody seems to know how. This has created some sensation among the people there. But what action the farmer concerned is going to take in the matter is not yet known.

Mr. Gandhi has returned from Indore and his presence has added to the confidence of the masses.

WHITE GUARDS MENACING MURMAN RAILWAY.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARRANGEMENT WITH THE SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 4.

A telegram from Petrograd says that as the White Guards from Tammerfors towards the White Sea is menacing the Murman railway, the British and French authorities have effected an understanding with the Murman Soviet for the protection of the line.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PUGILIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

The death is announced of Charlie Mitchell, the famous ex-pugilist.

COMPARATIVE LULL ON WHOLE FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL NORTH OF MONTDIDIER.

VIGOROUS AIR-RAIDS IN ENEMY REGIONS.

MANY SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

INDICATIONS OF AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON ITALY.

The Press Bureau stated on Wednesday that the situation remained unchanged on the British front.

There was local fighting in the neighbourhood of Feuchy and Hebuterne.

On the French front there was no infantry action on Wednesday, but the artillery duel continued somewhat violent in the region north of Montdidier, especially between Demuin and Hangard-en-Santerre.

British airmen report much movement of troops, guns and transport in enemy regions, but the Germans are experiencing unexpected difficulties in this.

An enemy attack south of Moreuil between Morisel Mally and Reineval gained a footing at one point in the advanced line, but was elsewhere repulsed.

According to a high British military authority there are indications that an Austrian attack on Italy is being prepared....

A telegram from Tokio states that rumours of Bolshevik excesses at Vladivostok may force Allied intervention.

By a rapid and brilliant stroke on March 26th we rounded up and captured practically the whole of the Turkish forces on the Euphrates, our troops advancing 14 miles from Sahaliyan on the night of the 25th and the 26th. It was the most perfect rout of the Turks imaginable.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

The Press Bureau states that the situation remains unchanged.

DETERMINED ATTACK NEAR FAMPOUX REPULSED.

MORE SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 4.

A British communiqué says we repulsed after sharp fighting, a determined attack in the neighbourhood of Fampoux killing a number and taking a few prisoners.

We took one hundred prisoners in capturing Ayette and also took a few in yesterday's enterprises at Serre and in the successful raid north-east of Poelcapelle.

The Lincolnshires made a raid northeast of Lens, taking thirty-one prisoners.

OUR AIRMEN HARASSING ENEMY TROOPS.

TWENTY-ONE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says we harassed the enemy troops and transport with bombs and machine-guns. We dropped over a thousand bombs.

Hostile aeroplanes were active between Albert and Moreuil. We brought down twenty-one aeroplanes and three balloons. Seven of our machines are missing. Our night bombers dropped four and a half tons on hostile billets and troops.

The American air service during the past fortnight has done invaluable service.

REPORTED ENEMY MOVEMENTS.

GERMANS LIKELY TO STRIKE AGAIN ON SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring on the evening of the 3rd says our airmen report much movement of troops, guns and transport in enemy regions but the Germans are experiencing unexpected difficulties in this, while for once the luck of weather is turning against active operations. I believe the Germans are bound to strike again on the Somme as hard as possible or admit a failure, whic alternative would be fraught with a reaction from which the high command shrinks. The enemy has made the supreme test and although he is capable of pounding again and again each successive blow will be weaker than the last.

"WHOLE FRONT COMPARATIVELY QUIET."

LOCAL FIGHTING AT FEUCHY AND HEBUTERNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 4.

To night's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says: The whole front has been comparatively quiet. There was local fighting last night and this morning in the neighbourhood of Feuchy and Hebuterne in which we killed many and captured two machine guns. Prisoners taken at Ayette now total 192 including six officers.

FIGHTING ON SOUTHERN FRONT.

FRENCH REPULSE MANY ENEMY ATTEMPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 4.

A French communiqué says there was growing reciprocal artillery fire on th southern front.

An enemy attack south of Moreuil between Morisel Mally and Reineval gained a footing at one point in the advanced line but was elsewhere repulsed

We also repulsed an attempt north of Nollet. By minor operations north of Plemont we widened our positions taking sixty prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL AIRRAID ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

Our air squadrons on the 31st March dropped 12,000 kilogrammes of explosives on the railway and cantonments at Hum, Chauny, Noyon, etcetera and great fire broke out at the railway station at Chaulnes.

Enemy cantonments in the region of Roye were plentifully bombarded with machineguns from a low altitude. Our chaser planes fought numerous engagements bringing down eight enemy machines, while the anti-aircraft guns destroyed two others.

ARTILLERY DUEL NORTH OF MONTDIDIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

A French communiqué says there was no infantry action on Wednesday.

The artillery duel continued somewhat violent in the region north of Montdidier especially between Demuin and Hangard-en-Santerre.

STABILITY ON ARRAS-OISE FRONT.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON ITALIAN FRONT LIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3
Recd. 12 noon, April 4.

A High British military authority in his weekly review says there is no material change on the battlefront. The whole line from Arras to the Oise has reached the position of stability but it is quite futile to suppose that the operations are ended because the enemy is temporarily checked

There are now two main masses of the enemy, north and south of the Somme. There is great congestion behind the enemy lines especially at the north end of the line where more deliberate retreat of the Third Army gave more time for destruction as it retired.

We mined the Bapaume-Arras road which is now one a vast crater into which our heavy artillery is firing day and night. This is one example of the difficulties accounting for the delay in bringing up the enemy guns. The attacking German troops have hitherto been supplied with iron rations and so have been largely independent of transport but supplies must now be brought up.

Although the enemy is definitely checked and a very considerable number of his divisions are exhausted it must be remembered that he has employed only half the troops on the west front so we must expect the Germans to repeat their process.

Owing to the loss of some of our aerodromes and unfavourable weather the aerial losses have been much nearer equality during the last few days. Although we are definitely superior in the air we are very far from having command of the air. The German tanks have done very little and there has been no surprise of any sort on the part of the enemy.

The German estimate of captured guns exceed the number of guns in the sectors concerned and include small weapons. All evidence shows that the enemy's losses in men are very considerably heavier than ours.

There are indications that an Austrian attack on Italy is being prepared.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

RE-STARTED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 3.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 4.

The German long range bombardment restarted at 10-30 this morning.

CONFIDENCE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

GERMAN PRESS ATTACK ON HINDENBURG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

The public here and in France is breathlessly but confidently awaiting the resumption of the German onslaught. The deputies who have returned to Paris from their constituencies state that they found no trace of nervousness in the whole of the country. People are heartened by the latest news from the front and are absolutely confident in the Army's ability to foil the enemy's next move.

Meanwhile the German press is busy counselling its readers not to expect too much.

GERMAN SUCCESS EXAGGERATED.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that the extraordinary rumours prevalent in Germany regarding the extent of German victory are inspired by the enemy who are exaggerating the German successes for the purpose of depressing the masses through subsequent disappointment.

The correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says hitherto it has been impossible exactly to estimate the German losses, but it is unnecessary to jump to the conclusion that they are enormous because victory is difficult. The paper states that the enemy's resistance is hardening favoured by the stormy rainy weather which is hampering the offensive.

The military expert of the German-Swiss "Zurich Post" says the Germans are unable to hinder the carefully planned deployment of the British and French reserves and the continuance of violent attacks demands immense sacrifices.

ATTACK ON HINDENBURG.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" attacks Hindenburg for attempting to override the Reichstag. It appears that Hindenburg telegraphed to the Vice-President of the Reichstag, "Fresh sacrifices of blood forced upon us have not been made for nothing. I know that the Reichstag understands this and that it will champion a strong German peace." The "Frankfurter" says:—"With all respect and admiration for our great commander we feel that Hindenburg's intervention is very serious for the Fatherland. He is encouraging pan-German annexationists who are already exploiting the Western offensive for the purpose of altering the Reichstag's war aims policy."

HUGE ENEMY LOSSES.

Meanwhile Reuter's correspondent on the French front gives an idea of the German losses which are already disquieting the Fatherland. He says the statements of prisoners which have been carefully checked show that the losses of the several German divisions which the correspondent names, chiefly the Guards and the Bavarians, ranged from twenty-five to forty-five and even seventy-five per cent. of the strength.

RAIDING OPERATIONS AGAINST HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

ATTACK AT AMMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 4.

An official Palestine communiqué says: Our raiding operations against the Hedjaz Railway were successfully accomplished on 30th March and we commenced retirement towards Essalt. We effectively demolished several miles of the railway and an important bridge. The enemy stubbornly resisted in prepared positions in and about Amman where the attack was not pressed. We easily repulsed, a small Turkish attack on our rearguard. We took seven hundred prisoners and four guns between 25th March and 1st April.

AUSTRIA EARNESTLY DESIRES PEACE.

ONLY OBSTACLE IS ALSACE-LORRAINE.

CZERNIN MAKES A STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 3.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 4.

Count Czernin addressing the Vienna City Council said he earnestly desired peace and Austria wished to avoid further military offensive. He added that some time before the present offensive began M. Clemenceau enquired whether and on what basis Count Czernin was prepared to negotiate. Count Czernin in agreement with Berlin immediately replied that he was prepared to negotiate. The only obstacle was Alsace-Lorraine and Austria would insist on *status quo*.

Paris replied that this was an impossible basis and there was therefore no choice but to fight, come what might. Austria would not sacrifice Germany's interpests nor would Germany desert Austria.

Count Czernin concluded: "The aspirations of France and Italy to portions of our territory are utopian which will be terribly avenged."

"CZERNIN'S STATEMENT IS LIES."

EMPHATIC DENIAL BY M. CLEMENCEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 3.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 4.

M. Clemenceau emphatically denying Count Czernin's statement with regard to negotiating said: "Czernin's statement is lies."

Political circles point out that Czernin's manoeuvre is too transparent to deceive anyone. Czernin is hoping to quiet the Austrian malcontents and to undermine M. Clemenceau's reputation for loyalty among the Allied peoples.

CZERNIN'S DEFENCE OF HIS PLEAS.

EXTOLLING AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 4.

In his address to the Vienna City Council Czernin added that he did not intend to beg for peace but would enforce it by moral and material strength. He defended the Russian and Roumanian peace terms. He denied that Germany wanted annexations but admitted that certain precautions had to be taken for military. security.

He affirmed that Austria had recently been almost on the point of entering into negotiations with the Western powers, but the latter suddenly veered round, deciding that it was better to await the internal collapse of Austria. Czernin extolled the Austro-German alliance which had splendidly stood the test of war.

"NOTHING SHALL TURN US ASIDE"

DR. WILSON RE-AFFIRMS DENUNCIATION OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon, April 4.

Replying to a message from the Methodist Episcopal Church President Wilson reaffirmed the following passage in one of his earlier speeches:—

The German power is a thing without conscience, honour or capacity for a covenanted peace and as such must be crushed. Our present immediate duty is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside until our purpose is accomplished.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY DEFENDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

Herr Harden, writing in the "Die Zukunft", defends Prince Lichnowsky. He says it is unnecessary for such a man who is wealthy and holding such a high political position to prove that he loves his country which is the source of all his power and glory. Moreover the essential facts are admitted by Bethmann-Hollweg in the White Book. Herr Harden cites a passage in it proving that Germany assented to Austria-Hungary's action against Serbia knowing that it might lead to war with Russia, and adding that Prince Lichnowsky merely amplified this.

NEW GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

TEUTONIC SUGGESTION WILL FIND NO RESPONSE IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 3.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 4.

An Associated Press message says:—Officials characterise Czernin's address as the beginning of a new German peace offensive. With Czernin acting at Germany's behest, the speech is recognised as political manoeuvre designed to spread the impression that the Allies are fighting solely to recover Alsace-Lorraine. It is emphasised that any Teutonic suggestions that time for peace discussions is at hand will find no reponse in America.

BRILLIANT OPERATION ON THE EUPHRATES.

WHOLE TURKISH FORCE CAPTURED

DRAMATIC SCENE OF SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BAGHDAD, April 1.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., April 4.

Reuter's special correspondent wires from the Wadi Hauran on March 27th:—By a rapid and brilliant stroke last night we rounded up and captured practically the whole of the Turkish force on the Euphrates. Our troops advanced from Sahiliyan, fourteen miles on the night of the 25th and 26th. The enemy held two positions at Khan Baghdadi, the first, a mile and a half south-east of Khan astride of Aleppo road and the second, a mile upstream of Khan where the road follows the Euphrates bank and is commanded by steep cliffs.

TURKS MOVE UP.

Other trenches were thrown out to meet the attacks on the flank and in the rear from the desert. Instead of retiring as we had feared, the Turks moved up to their forward position and held it in full strength. At 2-25 in the morning the rear of our column heard the bark of their guns, a welcome sound as it told us that the enemy were still there and we were confident that if they made a stand we should round them up as at Ramadi. The general lines of the Ramadi action were repeated at Khan Baghdadi, our infantry attacking on the enemy front and flank while our cavalry and armoured cars worked behind and cut off their retreat, holding a line extended inland from the river.

THE POSITION CAPTURED.

The Turkish first line of trenches which we attacked at 2-30 in the morning was a formidable position splayed out along low crests of the ridge on both sides of the defile through which the road passes. As soon as the Turks sighted our infantry in the bright moon-light they sent up flares and in a few moments their guns opened on us. Our men rushed the first two lines with a slight loss, but as the approach to the third line was enfiladed on both sides by machine guns, further advance was delayed until we had brought up our artillery. At 11 a.m. after the bombardment the infantry went in and captured the position with slight casualties taking some prisoners.

ADVANCE CONTINUED.

The advance was then continued and leading troops took up the line, half a mile north-west of Khan Baghdadi with their right flank on the river pinning the Turks to their positions. In the afternoon orders were received to attack the enemy northern position. By this time our guns had come up and registered. The advance began at 5-30 p.m. and was covered by a barrage of artillery and machine-gun fire.

Our infantry are enthusiastic in their praise of the barrage which was extraordinarily accurate and enabled them to get right on to the enemy with trifling casualties. The dust that was raised must have been blinding to the Turks and had much the same effect as a smoke barrage. The intensity of the bombardment was doubled by machine-gun fire. In this broken country the Turk could occupy no ground which was not commanded at close range by hills and the low ridge to the south enabled our machine-gun companies to keep a terrific fire on enemy trenches.

CAPTURE OF FIRST LINE.

At 6 p.m. the first line was captured and four guns and many prisoners taken. As it grew dark the remainder of the position fell to us without heavy fighting and the troops bivouaced on the ground captured. The advance was continued between two and three o'clock in the morning.

Those of the Turks who had escaped had to reckon with our cavalry who had made a wide circuit and were closing in on the Wadi Hauran, seven miles to the north-west, barring their retreat. During the night they made efforts to break through, but were everywhere repulsed.

The scene of surrender the next morning was more dramatic than even that at Ramadi. At Ramadi crocodiles of men emerged from the trenches in a duststorm and delivered themselves up to different units all along the line.

DRAMATIC TURKISH COLLAPSE.

The collapse was more sudden and the surrender more compact, but I did not see anything in the earlier action so dramatic as the scene we witnessed soon after daybreak on the 27th. The same undulating country extends beyond Baghdadi, a succession of wide plateau intersected by ravines with steep cliffs. We scaled one of these and saw in front of us black masses of the enemy's transport and infantry dotted like ants on the face of the ridge beyond. There was some stir of movement among them, but no sound of firing. A white flag fluttered on the top of the hill under which they were gathered and beyond in the far distance a scarf of black smoke, the signal of the destruction of material of war abandoned in the flight. We found these troops with their transport under a small guard of Indian cavalry.

MOST COMPLETE ROUT.

An armed motor convoy which I accompanied passed through them in pursuit and all day we were rounding up more prisoners. The enemy made no attempt at delaying action and it was the most complete rout imaginable. The Turks overtaken by our armoured cars would throw up their hands or fling themselves flat on the ground, thinking this position safer.

We passed the same litter on the road as in the pursuit before Baghdad, not so much impedimenta and ammunition, but more prisoners and a great deal more live transport. There were ambulances, field kitchens, watercrafts and convoys of lagging bullock wagons with their bullocks yoked and the drivers standing by their side. Wounded men, dead men and sick men, who had fallen out and others whom we left for the column which followed to rope in—Bombs and live shells, boxes of ammunition, portmanteaus and office paraphernalia and books and papers.

At Hadithah I saw a farriers forge in a cave with the embers still burning. Another cave held a dump of equipment which had been in field and emitted a smell of burnt leather. But the Turks had not time to destroy much.

We passed an island in the river where some fugitives were hesitating between concealment and surrender. They waded across to us and gave themselves up.

Ten miles further on a British aeroplane scouring the ridges parallel with the road was machine-gunning the few stragglers who still hoped to escape and shepherding them into the queue.

A PROCESSION OF PRISONERS

Soon the whole road became a procession of prisoners. They looked hungry and exhausted and demoralised. In one batch I saw a German officer and two or three men. The present list of captures corrected to the 31st March includes 4,988 prisoners of war, including eighteen Germans. Of these over two hundred are officers amongst whom are the divisional commander, two brigade commanders and their staffs.

Forty dead Turks have been buried by us and the number buried by the Turks is unknown.

OTHER CAPTURES.

Our captures include eight field guns, two mountain guns, forty-five machine guns, one launch intact and one launch damaged with two 2 inch guns intact, two barges each containing one ten point five cm. gun and eight hundred animals.

At Annah the following ammunition was captured by us and destroyed: Nearly four million rounds of small arm ammunition; 1,200 mountain gun shells, 30,000 field guns shells; 16,000 fifteen cm. shells, gun and many bombs. We also captured a large amount in dump at Haditha.

A CRUSHING BLOW.

Khan Baghdadi has been a crushing blow to the Turks. For the time being it may be said that the Turkish force on the Euphrates has ceased to exist. The victory both in plan and execution is as brilliant an achievement as Ramadi and the collapse of the Turks is more complete.

The outstanding feature of it is the extraordinarily small cost in casualties, under 250, with which our objective has been obtained.

THE PRESENT LULL.

GREAT DISCOURAGEMENT IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 5.

The "Cologne Gazette" apologising for the present lull in fighting says, it is due to the weather. and it admonishes the people not to heed the exaggerated stories of German successes alleging that the communiqués of the Allies give false views of the situation.

The frontier correspondent of the "Telegraaf" reports greater discouragement in Germany than ever owing to casualties and the present lull. In order to keep the spirits of the people up stories are circulated telling that one hundred and twenty divisions of Germans are waiting to fall on the British and the French, that Mackensen's army is preparing to participate in the Western offensive.

GERMAN MACHINEGUN POST RUSHED.

MACHINEGUN CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4, 12-15 p.m.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 5.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: A German machinegun post in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne was rushed and the machinegun captured.

Some prisoners were taken in other parts.

COTTON CRISIS.

MEETING OF THE TRADE.

RESOLUTION FOR MAXIMUM RATE.

CARRIED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was held on Thursday to consider the cotton situation. It was not open to the Press.

A largely attended meeting of the representatives of the various associations concerned in the cotton trade of Bombay was held in the afternoon at Colaba, Mr. T. D. Moore presiding. Among those present was the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Controller of Prices.

The Chairman announced that at the meeting of the Cotton Trade Association held that morning the following four resolutions were considered:

"1. That owing to the condition of the market some scheme should be found by general consent to control the future course of the market, and that the same should be submitted to Government for their support and ratification."

"2. That this meeting having heard the various interests concerned in the cotton trade of Bombay and having fully considered the condition of the Bazaar as represented by the representatives of the Cotton Brokers' Association, resolve that the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, be authorised to approach Government with a prayer that the rates for Good Broach cotton be fixed by Government till the 25th April, 1918."

"3. That the ready market be open from to-day as usual."

"4. That all trading in Good Broach for April, 25th, 1918, delivery be discontinued until further notice and that trading in all other contracts be open from to-day as usual."

The Chairman announced that the meeting had approved of the first and third resolutions, after omitting the provision in the former to submit the proposal to Government, but had rejected the second and there was an amendment to the fourth resolution that business for Good Broach should be opened for settlement purposes only. He further announced that that meeting had passed a further resolution to the effect that the full board would daily fix the rate for Good Broach up to the 25th April on a reasonable basis compared with the prices of ready cotton.

Mr. L. Khokhani was in favour of fixing a maximum rate for Broach Good. This, he said, was imperatively necessary if they desired to avert a financial crisis.

Mr. Virji Chaturbhuj said Mr. Moore was their well-wisher, and all the trouble had arisen during his absence at Matheran. He proposed that Rs. 690 be fixed as the maximum rate for Good Broach.

Trouble Up-Country.

Mr. Khokhani said he again wished to emphasise the necessity of fixing a maximum rate. He suggested that a maximum rate should be fixed for all forward transactions besides those in Broach Good to check speculation. He had received information that on account of all these troubles in Bombay the upcountry people withheld giving deliveries. They could not leave the matter in the hands of the Directors of the C.I.A. as they had lost confidence in them after the incident of the 26th.

Mr. Brijmohandas said this statement about the Kathiawar people not selling was incorrect. The fact was that the goods had not arrived there and so it was a physical impossibility for them to give delivery. He did not see any necessity of having a fixed rate.

Mr. Harmanprasad Bagadia said if the cotton situation were not controlled there was every likelihood of its being followed by a general financial disaster. Merchants already felt the financial stringency, and if no adequate steps were quickly taken the result would be a grave financial disaster. It was stated that Government were going to issue a new loan, and it was the duty of the public to see that the new loan proved as great a success as the last one. But for that purpose, the present financial stringency should be removed and the cotton situation eased. He was in favour of fixing a maximum price for Broach Good.

Mr. Meghraj was of opinion that no improvement was likely to occur in the situation unless they fixed a maximum rate. It would, he said, be useless to open the market without doing so. He proposed that a rate of Rs. 710 be fixed as the maximum for Broach Good.

A Bull View.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas said that Mr. Kokhani had asked them to fix a maximum rate. But he (the speaker) doubted if anybody had the power to do such a thing and it would be open to any person to go to court and say that the transactions were in the nature of speculation. He asked those present to give their most careful consideration to the matter before arriving at any definite decision. They had to maintain Bombay's reputation for commercial morality which was higher than that of any other part of the country, and it would not redound to the credit of Bombay if a maximum rate was fixed. If Government intervened and fixed a maximum rate the directors of the Cotton Trade Association would not be displeased, as that would take a burden off their shoulders. But if Government did not intervene in the matter, this meeting should authorise the directors to fix the prices in accordance with the tendency of the market. It had been said that the price of cotton had gone up on account of speculation. He doubted the correctness of that assertion. Those who were in the trade knew whether the rise in the price of cotton was due to speculation or to a genuine demand for the commodity. It had been argued that if the market were opened without fixing a maximum price the bulls would corner the market, but he asked if they had not sufficient moral force to prevent such a thing being done. They could refuse to sell to the bulls. He advised those in the trade not only not to increase the prices themselves but to prevent others from trying to do that. It was essential to do that for the good name of Bombay. He did not know how far any resolution passed at this meeting would be binding on any association, but he asked them to arrive at no hasty or ill-considered decision.

Mr. Bagadia moved that a maximum rate of Rs. 710 be fixed for Good Broach and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to submit this resolution to Government for ratification.

No confidence in C. T. A.

Mr. Khokhani moved that a maximum rate of Rs. 710 and a minimum one of Rs. 690 be fixed for Broach Good. He said it would in no way mar Bombay's reputation for commercial morality if maximum and minimum rates were fixed. Hitherto they had had confidence in the Cotton Trade Association, but their latest change of mind in revising the next day the rates which they had previously fixed had shaken their confidence in them. The public would have confidence if a select board of representatives of different interests were constituted to fix prices according to the tendency of the market. If such a board were appointed there would be no necessity of approaching Government in the matter.

The Chairman said he would give the meeting a warning that a very strong case would have to be made out before they could expect Government to accept their views. They had had already a number of amendments proposed, differing from one another, and more looked like coming in. That showed that there was a marked difference of opinion at this meeting and they could not expect Government to accept their resolution unless they made out a strong case.

Mr. Pirojsha Gazdar moved that a maximum rate of Rs. 730 and a minimum rate of Rs. 700 be fixed for Broach Good of April 25th, 1918 delivery, for liquidation.

Mr. Bagadia modified his motion to the effect that a maximum rate of Rs. 710 be fixed for Broach Good and the Chairman be authorised to request the Controller to ratify this.

The propositions moved by Messrs. Gazdar and Khokhani were defeated, and Mr. Bagadia's proposition was declared carried by an overwhelming majority only 14 voting against.

The Chairman said he did not think this resolution would be binding on any association. He could only say that the Cotton Trade Association would carefully consider th difficulty about Broach Good.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO LATE SIR J. ANDERSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, April 4.

Various suggestions are being made for the establishment of a memorial in honour of Sir John Anderson, the late Governor of Ceylon, and the leaders of various communities, are adopting measures to start a fund for the purpose.

WEST END ACTOR IN THE RANKS.

Mr. William H. Dewhurst, the Actor so long associated with Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred. Terry in "The Scarlet Pimpernel" and "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," is a Private in the 1st Gn. Bn. Norfolk Regiment stationed at Poona.

A Simla message says:—It is understood that it is now under consideration to relieve some Indian Medical Service officers who have been on military duty throughout the war and to replace them by certain other Indian Medical Service officers who have not yet been on military duty.

"EVERYTHING IS AT STAKE FOR WAR."

BRUNT BORNE BY BRITISH ARMY.

GENERAL SMUTS RFVIEWS PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 4.

General Smuts, in a speech at the luncheon given by the Clothmakers' Company on the occasion of his being made a liveryman, referring to the German offensive pointed out that during the past year the British army has borne the brunt of the heaviest fighting in the war and suffered the heaviest casualties. It had stood in the breach in order that others might recuperate. The enemy was thinking that our moral had suffered and the time had come for a knock-out and again singled out the British for the greatest blow in the war, confident that he would overwhelm us. In a little over a week the enemy hurled against the Third and Fifth Armies over 1,500,000 men in an attack the fury of which was probably unprecedented in the history of the war. But again the British army stood in the breach with heroism and glory which would live for ever.

SOUTH AFRICANS' STAND.

He asked pardon for referring to the South Africans' stand at the Gauche wood against odds never faced even at the Delville wood. They never flinched for a moment and ultimately retired only to preserve the continuity of the line bent back at other points. But their heroism was not greater than that of the other units through all that dreadful ordeal when everything went to pieces and the earth's foundations shook. The line never broke the men retiring slowly under irresistible pressure fighting every inch of the way to their last scrap of strength and endurance. "Living and dead we salute them with reverence and gratitude which words cannot express."

GERMANY DELIBERATELY PLANNED AND WILLED THE WAR.

General Smuts proceeded to refer to the recent German disclosures specially Prince Licherowshy's. He said the latter's were the most important as showing irrefutably that the Kaiser and the German military party deliberately planned and willed the war. He contrasted the famous Reichstag peace resolution with Germany's most ruthless and shameless policy towards Russia and Rumania. As Ludendorff said and the Kaiser repeated Germany does not desire a soft peace but a German peace, in other words, a peace of German domination.

As far as Germany is concerned this war is not for a fair, honourable lasting peace, nor for a world peace nor God's peace but for a peace which will mould the future civilisation on German lines. This would mean a great military aggressive German empire not only in Central Europe but also in Central Asia, Central Africa and eventually in South America.

ANSWER TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OLIVE BRANCH.

The true meaning and inwardness of a separate peace with Russia and Roumania was now patent, but if the world learned the lesson properly these separate peaces, however sad and disappointing in other respects would be in vain. Mr. Lloyd George in January made a moderate and fair statement of our war aims to the Labour Conference which war aims President Wilson and M. Clemenceau approved and which were subsequently endorsed by the Labour and socialist congresses of all the allied countries Germany had a first class oppartunity of a fair and reasonable peace but the answer came in the bloodiest and the most terrible offensive of the whole war which had probably already cost more than half a million casualties to all the combatants. All this was in order that a German peace might be secured. This was the answer to Mr. Lloyd George's olive branch. Let this be fully realised in this and the allied countries.

General Smuts concluded:—"The great struggle has lasted a long time and the decision perhaps will be most fateful in history. It will end the war and see a new free world, a world in which freedom, honour and co-operation will flower on the immeasurable sacrifices of the war, or it will see a fresh instalment of militarism, fresh scheming and preparing of this generation for a greater struggle which must engulf the next generation. The Allies are now straining every nerve for the huge American army to reach Europe long before the year is over. But the British Empire must remain to the end the principal protagonist for liberty in a war for the world's freedom.

DEMANDS FOR FURTHER SACRIFICES.

General Smuts did not doubt the nation's response to the Premier's forthcoming demands for further sacrifices. The home front in the soul of nations of the British Empire stood just as sure as the battlefront of our armies in France. Everything was at stake for us in this war therefore we should bear every sacrifice willingly and cheerfully to the very end. (Cheers)

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

BRITISH AND FRENCH WELL REINFORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

PARIS, April 4.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 5.

A semi-official statement says: The present lull is due to the fact that the Germans have lost three hundred thousand killed and wounded and also to difficulties in bringing up their artillery owing to the badness of the roads. As soon as the Germans have regrouped their divisions and brought up the material they will launch a new formidable attack but the French and the British who are hourly being reinforced will be able to meet the blow.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

RECORD OF 161,674 TONS IN MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon, April 4.

It is announced that during the year ended March 31st, 1917 merchantmen of 692,225 gross tonnage were completed in the United Kingdom's shipyards and during the year ended March 31st, 1918 1,237,515 tons were completed. The output shows the steady upward tendency reaching the record of 1,61,674 tons in March. Men are working loyally and have taken to heart the anxiety caused by the comparatively low outputs in January of 58,568 tons and in February of 100,038 tons.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon, April 4.

The Admiralty states that the arrivals during the week ending March 30th numbered 2,416 and sailings 2,379. Six steamers over sixteen hundred tons and seven under were sunk. Fifteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Five fishing boats were sunk.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Week Ending.	ARRIVALS of Ships at U.K. Ports.	SAILINGS of Ships from U.K. Ports.	BRITISH VESSELS SUNK. 1,600 tons and Over.	Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing Vessels	British Vessels Unsuccessfully Attacked by Submarines.
Mar. 30	2,416	2,379	9	7	5	15
Mar. 27	2,477	2,419	16	12	1	19
Mar. 20	2,698	2 317	11	6	2	11
Mar. 13	2,046	2,062	15	3	1	8
Mar. 6	2,015	2,209	12	6	—	6
Feb. 27	2,274	2,398	14	4	7	9
Feb. 20	2,322	2,325	12	3	1	8
Feb. 13	2,401	2,274	13	6	3	11
Feb. 6	2,339	2,378	10	5	4	13
Jan. 30	2,352	2,309	9	6	1	8
Jan. 23	2,187	2,249	9	2	—	6
Jan. 16	2,106	2,184	8	2	2	5
Jan. 9	2,085	2,244	18	3	4	11
Jan. 2	2,111	2,074	18	3	—	8
Dec. 26	2,311	2,460	11	1	1	11
Dec. 19	2,451	2,495	14	3	1	11
Dec. 12	2,426	2,384	14	7	—	11
Dec. 5	2,174	2,133	16	1	4	8
Nov. 28	2,058	2 122	14	7	—	8
Nov. 21	2,581	2,468	10	7	1	8
Nov. 14	2125	2,307	1	5	1	6
Nov. 7	2,384	2,279	8	4	—	6
Oct. 31	2,336	2,321	14	4	—	1
Oct. 24	2,648	2,630	17	8	0	7
Oct. 17	2,128	2,091	12	6	1	5
Oct. 10	2,519	2,632	14	2	3	5
Oct. 3	2,680	2,742	11	2	0	16
Sept. 26	2,720	2,69	13	2	2	10
Sept. 19	2,695	2,737	8	11	1	6
Sept. 12	2,744	2,86	12	15	4	12
Sept. 5	2,384	2,432	20	3	0	9
Aug. 29	2,629	2,690	18	5	3	8
Aug. 22	2,826	2,784	15	3	2	12
Aug. 15	2,776	2,668	14	2	3	13
Aug. 8	2,673	2,796	21	2	0	13
Aug. 1	2,747	2,776	18	3	0	9
July 25	2,891	2,701	21	3	4	12
July 18	2,928	2,920	14	4	6	12
July 11	2,898	2,796	14	3	3	17
July 4	2,745	2,846	25	5	11	16
June 24	2,876	2,923	23	7	0	21
June 17	2,807	2,999	22	5	6	21
June 10	2,767	2,822	22	10	3	23
June 3	2 693	2,642	18	3	5	17
May 27	2,719	2,766	18	1	2	17
May 20	2,864	2,759	18	0	3	9
May 13	2,569	2,552	18	6	3	19
May 6	2,374	2,499	24	22	—	—
Apl. 29	2,716	2,690	38	18	8	24
Apl. 22	2,553	2,621	40	15	9	27
Apl. 15	2,379	2,331	19	9	12	15
Apl. 8	2,406	2,367	17	2	6	14
Apl. 1	2,281	2,390	18	13	6	17
Mar. 25	2,314	2,423	18	7	10	16
Mar. 18	2,522	2,564	16	3	21	19
Mar. 11	1,988	1,969	15	4	3	16
Mar. 4	2,528	2 477	14	9	3	12
Febr 25	2,280	2,261	15	6	4	12

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

NO BOATS SUNK LAST WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

The French arrivals numbered 1170 and departures 1005. No boats were sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 4.

Italian shipping returns state that arrivals numbered 381 and sailings 360. Three steamers above fifteen hundred tons were sunk, also one sailing ship over and nine under one hundred tons.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

ALL LIVES SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

The Admiralty states that a destroyer sank on the 1st as the result of a collision. All were saved.

FIXING OF THE PRICE OF RICE.

Arrangements made by the Controller of Prices with the Grain Dealers' Association for the sale of rice to the public.

Under an arrangement made by the Controller of Prices with the Grain Dealers' Association the Association has opened a central Grain Shop for the distribution of rice to petty Grain Dealers who are members of their Association at a price fixed by the Assistant Controller. These petty dealers have in their turn to sell to the public at a profit of not more than annas 12 (twelve) per bag of 168 lbs, and for cash they are actually selling even at a lower profit than 12 annas per bag. The Association has undertaken to pay any penalty which the Controller may impose on any retail dealer for charging higher price than that fixed by the Assistant Controller of Food Stuffs. The public will now be getting rice of Jhad Zilla at the following rates:—

Gurmukhia Rs. 0/5/6 per Mapli.
Chharia Rs. 0/5/3 per Mapli.

These qualities were upto now sold at not less than annas 7 (seven) per Mapli. Any complaint which the public may have to make in this regard should be addressed to the Asst. Controller of Food Stuffs whose office is at the Grain Merchants' Association, Mandvi.

A bag of 168 lbs. approximately equals 31 Maplis or 30 Pailies.

FINLAND'S PATHETIC APPEAL FOR FOOD.

GERMANY OFFERS 100 TONS OF FLOUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

A telegram from Berne says Germany, replying to a pathetic appeal from Finland for food, offered one hundred tons of flour adding that she could not supplement it owing to scarcity in Germany and greater scarcity in Austria, and that German bread rations would shortly be reduced again.

RED GUARDS NOT TO ENTER FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 4.

A wireless Russian official message says: Replying to Berlin, the Russian Government has promised to take most severe measures to prevent the Red Guards from entering Finland.

BOLSHEVIK EXCESSES AT VLADIVOSTOK.

MAY FORCE ALLIED INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 4.

A telegram from Tokio states that rumours of Bolshevik excesses at Vladivostok may force Allied intervention.

ARMED AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS AT IRKUTSK.

DESTINATION BELIEVED TO BE VLADIVOSTOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April 3.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 4.

A train load of 1,500 Austrian and German prisoners with twelve machineguns has arrived at Irkutsk. Its destination is believed to be Vladivostok. All prisoners wear Russian uniforms and new arms. There are now 6,000 prisoners of war at Irkutsk where the military organisation is purely German.

UCHIDA AS JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April 2.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 4.

The report that Uchida has been appointed Foreign Minister is without foundation.

BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER GOES TO BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 4.

A telegram from Sofia says, M. Toutcoff, the Bulgarian Finance Minister, has gone to Berlin.

BLUSTERING BULGARIAN GENERALISSIMO.

THREAT OF A VIOLENT LESSON TO GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, April 2.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 4.

The Bulgarian Generalissimo Schekov in a blustering interview with the "Neue Freie Presse" said that the Bulgarian army was ready to give Greece a violent lesson.

(Continued from column 6.)

(2) pasture lands at Golegaon, and (3) forest lands at Waksi, it is only right that these matters should be investigated, either in this suit itself, or outside the court by persons interested in the temple; but the mere fact that the defendant claims the lands, or funds in question as being his own while other persons contend that they are temple property, is not, I think, a sufficient reason for his removal from the management, especially in the case of a hereditary manager, and one too who is a 1st class Sardar, and admittedly a gentleman of wealth who can repay any claim that may be made out against him.

DANGER TO THE TEMPLE?

Connected with this question is that regarding the danger to the temple. As indicated above, if there was real danger to the estate it would be a good reason for the appointment of a Receiver, but the evidence does not show that there is any real risk or danger to the estate. The defendant has been managing for 20 years, and it is not shown that he has suddenly or in recent years, changed his character and ceased to look after the property. If he had been really incompetent or unable to manage the temple property, one would have expected serious complaints to have occurred before now, and that, too on the part, not merely of the *pujaries* and their relations, but of the general public who have worshipped at the temple during the last 20 years. Another point that may be mentioned is that the defendant in a previous suit contended that he was the "owner" of the temple, and this fact is urged against him by the plaintiffs. But he has now definitely stated that he claims to be the "sole hereditary manager" of the temple and nothing more. The point is, therefore, no longer of importance.

I have had the advantage of visiting the temple in company with the pleaders on both sides. The chief alleged defects pointed out by the plaintiff, Mr. Joglekar, are that the defendant has built over the samasthan property and that the clothes and surroundings of the idol are not kept in good order. These again are to a certain extent matters of detail, and are not, I think, sufficient ground for the appointment of a Receiver. I accordingly dismiss the application for the appointment of a Receiver. I make no order as to costs.

SUIT AGAINST POONA SARDAR.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT OF BELBAG TEMPLE.

RECEIVER NOT TO BE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 3.

Mr. P. E. Percival, District Judge, today passed orders in the case in which Purshotham Narayan Joglekar, and four others, filed a suit against Meherban Balaji Madhavrao Phadnis Manavlikar, First Class Sardar of the Deccan, and a grandson by adoption of the Peishwa's minister, Nana Phadnavis, praying that he be removed from the post of manager of the Belbagh Temple, Poona City, and that a receiver be appointed.

In the course of the hearing it came out that the Belbag Temple was built by Nana Phadnavis and endowed by the Peishwa. Before the advent of British rule the devasthan was managed by an officer appointed by the Peishwa, but later on, Jeoobai Saheba, the grandmother of the present defendant, was given the management on condition that she maintained the usages of the Peishwa's time. The Court was now asked to remove the defendant from the post of manager, and to appoint a fit person, or persons in his stead.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Percival passed the following order:—

The main suit in this case is one under Section 92 of the C. P. Code regarding the Belbag Temple in Poona City. The matter at present immediately under consideration, however, is whether a Receiver should be appointed under O. 40, R. 1, of the C. P. Code, on the ground that the present manager of the temple, Sardar Phadnis is mismanaging the temple, and is for various reasons unfit to continue as manager thereof. Mr. Phalerao, with Mr. Joglekar, appear for the plaintiffs, while Dewan Bahadur Rao, Mr. L. R. Gokhale and Mr. Dharap appear for Sardar Phadnis. In the original suit there were five plaintiffs, of whom the chief is Mr. Joglekar, brother of the *pujari* of the temple. Mr. Phalerao on his behalf briefly contends that the defendant, Sardar Phadnis, has committed breach of trust in various ways; that he is laying adverse claims to the property; that he has applied the Trust property to his own use without entering the same in the Trust accounts; that he has been using the Trust money for his own purposes, that he has not kept proper accounts; and that owing to his drunkenness and immoral connection with a shudra woman he is unfit to continue as manager of the temple. Dewan Bahadur Rao, in reply, traverses all the allegations made against his client and he also contends that, if there have been any minor faults or any claims in respect of temple property, these are matters that can be considered if a scheme is framed, but that they are not sufficient grounds for the appointment of a Receiver. He also points out that Sardar Phadnis is not an ordinary temple manager, but that he is the descendant of the founder of the temple, and that his family have been in management thereof for 100 years, and that he himself has been manager since he came of age in 1897.

"NOTHING SERIOUS PROVED."

The evidence of Mr. P. N. Joglekar, the leading plaintiff, and of Sardar Phadnis, the defendant, has been taken at considerable length, and details regarding alleged misappropriation and neglect by the defendant have been gone into. I think, however, that it is not necessary for me to discuss these matters in detail in this interlocutory judgment, both because it would be an anticipation of an order that may be passed if it is found necessary, finally to prepare a scheme for the management of the temple, and also because after hearing full arguments by the learned pleaders on both sides, I agree generally with the view put forward by Dewan Bahadur Rao that a Receiver should be appointed in a case of this nature only where there is serious mismanagement or actual danger to the estate. If it had been shown for instance, that the defendant was habitually drunk, or that his conduct was a general scandal to the neighbourhood, I should have been ready to appoint a Receiver, but the evidence produced does not in any case prove anything as serious as that regarding his conduct. The greater part of the evidence of the plaintiff dealt with the alleged appropriation by the defendant of property to which the temple is entitled, and with the absence of good accounts, and so forth. These grounds, too, might be sufficient for the appointment of a Receiver if it was the case of an outside person, say, a man selected by Government to be a temple manager. Here, however, it is a case of a descendant of the founder of the temple, who gave large sums of money for its institution, and whose family have been managers of the temple for 100 years. The evidence produced so far, moreover, seems to me rather to show carelessness on the part of the defendant than deliberate misappropriation of temple funds; in particular the accounts kept by the defendant appear to be far from satisfactory.

NOT SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL.

These, however, are matters which can be dealt with if the suit goes on to its conclusion; but they are not sufficient grounds for the removal of a hereditary manager to whose family the public are indebted for the institution of the temple. Also, while I do not say that Mr. Joglekar's motives are improper, it is necessary to note that he is the moving spirit in the suit, and also that he is admittedly on bad terms with the defendant. So far as there is a dispute as to whether certain property belongs to the temple or to the defendant personally, for instance, in reference to funds derived from (1) villages in the Satara district,

(Continued in Column 5.)

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PURDAH ON THE MIND.

IGNORANCE OF INDIAN WOMEN.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL FOR REMOVAL.

The following is a fuller report of the speech which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered at Jullunder on Saturday in Urdu before a large gathering at which the students of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya were present:—

"Worthy people! Forgive me if I am constrained to speak some times in the English language, which language is not ours, on account of my relative ignorance of Hindustani. Our *guru* Gandhi has enjoined on us to address meetings in Hindustani, wherever Hindustanis form the audience. Accordingly I crave your indulgence for talking in imperfect Urdu, as I know it. Your Vice-Principal Lajja Wati has made an eloquent and a stirring appeal in the cause of female education, which must have gone home to you. She has revealed a sad tale that in the Punjab, even this day, there is still a large element of prejudice and bigotry against female education. In the Deccan I used to look forward with hope and eagerness unsurpassed to the day when I would visit your beautiful Vidyalaya and the province which appeared to me a place of pilgrimage from its distance and fame. It is a sad surprise to me, therefore, to learn that there are people here, who adversely criticize the work of a noble and national Institution like yours.

"The narrow-minded people say, that the education of women is to be condemned, because it makes them bold. Brothers, have you forgotten the heroic stories and the scriptures of your own Motherland? It was the privilege of India to possess women, who were bolder and braver then men. Yes, even to-day the need is that we the women of India should be bold and go to Yama, Savitri-like and beg of him a new life for Mother India. I say if you condemn boldness, the lack of dependence in women, what do your homages to Chand Bibi and Ahalya Bai signify? Read the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and read of those brave Indian women, who accompanied their husbands in the wars and in the wildernesses of the jungles.

You demand political rights, you say you are fit enough to manage things for yourself. Pray do not forget that a lame person can but walk slowly, a one-eyed man sees only on one side, and that a carriage with one wheel cannot move properly. By force of habit you have begun to think that women were only made to cook food for their families and that they have no rights. Remember, education makes a person always more intelligent than she is. An educated woman can look after her house better than her illiterate sister. In Europe, too, a type of critic similar to that in India to-day was once met with who cried:—"Who would look after the children? Will the women capture all the posts in the business office? Will the women be allowed to bring dishonor to us menfolk"? Where is that type of critic gone? Hundreds of thousands of Euoropean men go to the battlefield with this consolation in their hearts, that the *educated* wives will look after the home in their absence. Could Indians have the same consolation? Japan founded universities for women, and the benefit of those universities has been reaped by others than the Japanese also. Prof. Karve has founded his University after the Japanese fashion.

A PURDAH ON THE MIND.

"We have not shirked sending for European clothes and European shoes, shall we only shirk imbibing the lesson, which is of infinite benefit to the future of our country—the self-same lesson which we taught the Western people centuries ago, that for the amelioration of a country the co-operation of both the sexes is necessary? Cannot you discern charges in the air? Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who is a very conservative lady invited a conference of old Muslim ladies to deliberate on educational matters; and one after the other the old matrons advised a change in the education imparted to their daughters and grand-daughters. They advocated the knowledge which would teach their children the means of earning a livelihood, the love of God, and the love of their countrymen. It was suggested that the *purdah* system did not mean that these should be a *purdah* on the mind and a *purdah* on the soul also, no, it meant only that the chastity and modesty of a woman should be guarded assiduously. Education and moral life are the need of the hour. Protected by these we do not require any *purdah*.

"People of the Punjab! I humbly beseech you to understand your rights and your responsibilities also. If you possess the wealth of knowledge, you have grave obligations towards womankind. Tell me honestly are you discharging them properly? What reply have you got to give to the questioning humanity—you, who possess the treasured heritage of India's past learning and noble traditions? Oh! you cannot obtain true liberty until you are charged with the spirit of liberty, a spirit that knows no prejudice, a spirit that spurns all false and foolish trammels. Break open the cage of bigotry and fly out with a sacred fire in your heart. Yes, that sacred fire will undo all the fetters that bind you. With that sacred fire of liberty in your heart you will march towards the goal apace. Woman will be your guardian angel. She will cheer you up when you are gloomy, she will be your support in desolation, she will be a light when you are in the darkness. The liberty of the soul will be India's share only when woman is free. The women whom you try to keep in subjugation will be the cause of your salvation, when they are free."

A STORY OF YPRES.

WHY GEN. GROSSETTI DID NOT RETIRE.

Lord Esher, in the "Morning Post," tells one of the very best of the many good stories about the war. He writes:—

General Grossetti was buried this week at Pere la Chaise with the highest military honours. His funeral oration was pronounced by his old companion-in-arms of Charleroi and the Marne, General Dubail, the Governor of Paris, who, in the words of farewell, called him the bravest of the brave. General Grossetti's popularity with his troops was unchallenged. His Falstaffian proportions, reminding our troops of a well-known Englishman of letters at whose boutades they have often laughed, his humour, his confidence in the poilu, and his disregard of personal danger endeared him to the simple soldiers, whom he loved as children.

His memory is already hallowed by legend in the throes of the Battle of Ypres the French troops under a punishing fire, began to retire. They were met by General Grossetti. "What do you propose to do with me?" he called out to them. "I am too fat to run away. I am tired to death, and I must sit down. Get me a chair." A solid camp stool was brought by a soldier, and down, he sat, quietly resting in the middle of the shell-torn street—a sort of Sublician bridge—awaiting the advent of the enemy. He continued to fling humorous jokes at the men as they passed. "I am an unlucky fellow; I cannot retire. You see, I am good for nothing but to sit where I am." A company in Indian file began to creep past, hugging the walls of the rocking houses." Where are you off to, my children? Is this really a retreat? Are you thinking of leaving your old General in the lurch?" The men stopped, petrified at seeing Grossetti sting placidly on his camp stool, shells bursting round him, gutting the houses, amid showers of shrapnel. The example was irresistible. The men took off their kepis and cheered him lustily. The retreat was at an end. The men turned and began to advance.

A British Staff officer sent by Sir John French arrived on the scene. The Field-Marshal begged to inquire what the French Commander proposed to do, as the retreat of the French might involve the retirement of his Army. "Will you sit down, sir? We can talk quite comfortably here," said Grossetti and another seat was provided. Our countryman could hardly believe the fat General could be serious, but down he sat. "You can tell General French" began Grossetti—at that moment a shell burst close to them—"You can tell General French," he continued, after a suitable pause, during which he brushed the dust and smoke from off his kepi "that my name is Grossetti, and that, as my name indicates, I am too fat to be able to retreat."

The French say that when the British officer returned he told the Field-Marshal he had been attending the most curious "five o'clock" he was ever likely to see.

It is not surprising (adds Lord Esher) that the tears of many French "poilus" should have fallen into Grossetti's open grave, and that the women and children of Frane should leave wreaths of immortelles upon his tomb.

DANCE OF THE ATOMS.

EFFECT OF ULTRA-MICROSCOPE.

As the microscope makes visible objects too small to be seen with the naked eye, so the ultra-microscope makes visible particles too minute to be perceived by the microscope.

The microscope is little more than a glorified magnifying glass, and it magnifies as far as it is possible for mere lenses to magnify—that is to say, it enables us to see objects 1-137,000th of an inch in diameter. The ultra-microscope magnifies no more than an ordinary microscope, but it introduces an entirely, new element, that of illumination, and it is this which makes it possible to see particles so small that it would take 6,777,685 of them side by side to make an inch.

Frank M. Gentdy tells in the Electrical Experimenter some of the wonders of the ultra-microscope and states as follows the generally accepted theory of how it operates. He writes:

"It makes use of the principle that dust suspended in the air, while invisible in the open sunlight, is easily seen in a dark room under the illumination of a beam of light. If a beam be passed through a breaker of water it is visible but if the same beam be passed through a colloidal solution it is easily traced by a diffused streak. Thus when the sub-microscope particles are illuminated by the coaxial method, employed in ordinary microscopes, they are invisible, since they are encircled by the light waves themselves. But when illuminated by a thin plane of light not exceeding eight wave-lengths, the sub-microscopic particles become visible, on account of diffraction, as brigth objects upon a dark field."

Among the most important discoveries that the ultra-microscope has made are the structure of colloids. Thus Zsigmondy describes colloid gold as follows.

"The tiny gold particles did not swing stationary in the water, they moved with astonishing rapidity * * * These motions show that there is a continual mixing together of the interior parts of every liquid going on unceasingly, year in, year out. * * * The smallest observable gold particles show a double motion; firstly, they possess a motion of translation so rapid that the particles travel 100 to 1,000 times their own diameter in 1-6 to 1-8 of a second; secondly they possess a swinging or oscillatory motion of much shorter period; indeed, it is probable that they possess oscillatory motions of higher order and smaller amplitude, too small and too rapid for direct observation."

And this is his description of colloidal silver:

"* * * Blue, violet, green and red particles, in different shades and with a rare brilliancy of colour, are seen in ceaseless movement. One particle approaches the other, circles round it in the rapid zigzag movement, and then dies off again. Sometimes several particles group together and dance like flies in the sunshine, especially when, for a fraction of a second, one particle comes near another."

Truly there is a fairyland of science, and a tiny drop of water is as full of beauty and complexity as is a solar system.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following statement of accounts as at 27th March, 1918, has been issued:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Contributions received in cash.	55,39,269	12	4
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality O/a Lady Hardinge War Hospital	30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police O/a American Mission Hospital Basra	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper 6,600 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	3,33,929	4	2
	Rs. 59,25,875	0	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.			
St. John Ambulance Association	5,000	0	0
Red Cross Depot	67,846	11	0
Belgian Relief Fund	22,559	1	6
Servian Red Cross Fund	3,750	0	0
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund	6,500	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association			
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots, etc.)	5,43,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
St. John's and British Red Cross Associations	75,000	0	0
Sind Wowen's Branch Red Cross Associations	2,000	0	0
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors in London.	15,000	0	0
King George's Fund for Sailors.	14,691	12	10
Disabled Officers' (Naval and Military) Fund	7,045	15	0
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Bombay Women's Branch of the Joint War Committee	60,000	0	0
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.	2,70,800	0	0
Poona Women's Branch War and Relief Fund	1,550	0	0
Sind Women's Branch War and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	78,847	3	11
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children	29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Division	15,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia	3,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur District	5,000	0	0
For relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased Soldiers in Satara District	5,000	0	0
Commandant Military Depot Deolali	1,000	0	0
East Indies Station Naval Fund.	17,000	0	0
Willingdon Club for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Poona.	10,000	0	0
Men's Club of Amara	3,000	0	0
Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden	5,000	0	0
Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre	29,481	12	3
Willingdon Technical School for Cisabled Indian Soldiers	50,000	0	0
Soldiers' Recreation Club in Belgaum	10,000	0	0
For the building of an active Service Recreation Hut for Troops	10,000	0	0
Recreation Rooms and Institutes for the new furlough Camps in Deolali	50,000	0	0
Payments for comforts, etc., to Troops (Thro. Women's Br.).	4,000	0	0
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	57,204	12	3
St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expediture on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	15,05,795	12	3
Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona	30,000	0	0
Grant towards electric installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona	10,000	0	0
Grant for the purchase of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital	1,600	0	0
Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars.	1,43,711	5	5
Sundries (Stationery, tedegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.)	18,636	13	2
	33,13,016	10	11
Balance at credit of Current Account in Bank of Bombay on 27-3-1918, Rs. 1,05,008-5-7; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 6,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14, for safe custody (par value), Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15, Rs. 2,600; Indian War Loan (earmarked for His Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund), Rs. 15.00,000; India Treasury Bills (cost), Rs. 3,90,250	26,12,858	5	7
Total Rs.	59,25,875	0	6

R. AITKEN,
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 4.

Conditions remain disturbed along the North-west Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in the North-west Frontier Provinces and north Punjab, local in Assam, Kashmir, North-east Baluchistan. A few falls also occurred in lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa and south Hyderabad. The chief amounts are Cherrapunji, two inches, Dibrugarh, Mymensingh, Sialkot and Cherat, one and half, Rawalpindi two, Murree three, Srinagar, Peshawar and Parachinar one, Jagdalpur three quarters.

Temperature is generally low in northern India.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the south of the peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd April 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.816 inches
Temperature of Air	78.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 "
Dew Point	65.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.676 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud 7—10)	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do.	73.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.E.NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	155 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Gauge.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Gauge.	
			h. m.		ft. in.			h. m.		ft. in.
Thur.	Apl. 4	m	3 8	24	5	Apl. 4	m	9 23	18	0
			4 37a	25	0			10 55a	21	6
Fri.	5	m	4 26	23	11	5	m	10 50	18	7
			6 0a	25	0					
Sat.	6	m	6 3	23	11	6	m	1 2	20	10
			7 18a	25	7			0 33a	18	8
Sun.	7	m	7 36	24	0	7	m	2 1	19	6
			8 24a	26	5			1 54a	18	2
Mon.	8	m	8 48	26	2	8	m	2 49	18	0
			9 15a	27	5			2 54a	17	9
Tues.	9	m	9 47	27	8	9	m	3 34	16	6
			10 1a	28	2			3 47a	16	10
Wed.	10	m	10 39	28	11	10	m	4 17	15	1
			10 45a	28	9			43 6a	16	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4 (Thursday)	6h 31m	6h 53m.
5 (Friday)	6h 30m	6h 54m.
6 (Saturday)	6h 29m	6h 54m
7 (Sunday)	6h 28m	6h 54m
8 (Monday)	6h 28m	6h 54m.
9 Tuesday)	6h 27m	6h. 54m
10 Wednesday)	6h 26m	6h. 55m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918.	4	7	3.1 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	10	4.3 a.m.
First Quarter	"	18	9	37.7 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	1	35.4 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.88in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal except in the east Punjab. Day temperature continues in considerable defect in the north Punjab and is in moderate defect elsewhere night temperature is also below the average in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature continues below normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature is generally below normal; night temperature is in slight defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at a few stations. Day temperature continues in slight to moderate defect; night temperature is below normal except in the west of Kaithiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is slightly below normal; night temperature is also below normal in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is slightly below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports a thunderstorm with hail and 0.42in. of rain. Humidity is below normal in the south Bombay Deccan and above it in south Hyderabad. Themperature is below the average both by day and night except in north-east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has caused moderately heavy rain in the extreme north and is less marked to-day. Showers associated with thunderstorms are reported from south Hyderabad and south Malabar.

Rainfall is likely to extend in the Punjab. A few thunderstorms may occur in the south of the Peninsula and possibly in Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 4th of April, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. (in Shade). Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. (in Shade). Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (3rd April)	73.2	57.0	63	..	5.79	—4.79
Jask	80.4	70.1	77	..	7.23	+3.22
Do. (3rd April)	84.4	67.9	68	..	7.23	+3.22
Muskat						
Do. (3rd April)	79.6	75.2	68	..	0.55	—3 04
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.4	62.7	80	..	1.9	+0.42
Rawalpindi	65.4	49.6	87	1.88	19.01	+7.54
Lahore	81.3	58.3	76	0 04	3.42	+0.03
Hissar	90.2	61.4	53	..	1.03	
Ambala	80.7	61.3	56	0.05	2.39	—3 06
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.0	67.1	44	..	1.22	—0.35
Mahaoot	90.6	63.2	47	..	0.76	—1.35
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	93.7	64.2	42	..	0.42	—1.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.1	68.2	54	..	0.62	—0 47
Karachi	79.6	73.0	88	..	1.54	+0.11
Ajmer	89.4	59.8	47	..	0.25	—1.04
Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	76.8	59.9	41	..	0.12	—1.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	88.4	65.7	71	..	0.13	—0.30
Dwarka	81.3	73.9	78	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	80.6	66.3	70	..	..	—0.47
Rajkot	92.4	61.5	66	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para	94.8	65.8	72	..	0	—0.56
Surat	93.1	67.3	64	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	95.1	66.6	67	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	94.5	62.7	64	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	89.9	61.8	34	..	0.06	—0.74
Indore	94.1	60.1	43	..	0.21	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.8	62.8	31	..	1.30	—1.29
Sangor	92.0	58.6	27	..	0.14	—2.15
Hoshangabad	97.1	63 6	30	..	0.37	—1.38
Khandwa	97.9	67.9	28	..	0.04	—1.15
Akola	100.2	68.4	33	..	0.27	—1.77
Amraoti	99.3	72.8	19	..	0.16	—1.91
Nagpur	93.7	69.4	36	..	0.40	—2.16
Chanda	98.9	74.0	46	..	0.37	—2.60
Raipur	96.8	71.8	36	..	0.95	—1.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	72.3	78	..	1.46	+0.87
Ratnagiri	85.9	71.5	63	..	0.99	+0.25
Marmugao	86.4	72.4	75	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	88.5	69.0	77	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.9	60.9	27	..	1.61	+0.72
Ahmednagar	95.0	62.1	44	..	3.13	+1.63
Poona	94.8	58.5	49	..	3.91	+2.07
Sholapur	99.2	69.7	22	..	0.67	—1.04
Bijapur	96.2	65.1	19	..	1.16	—0.44
Belgaum	95.6	60.5	24	..	5.70	+3.40
Aurangabad	95.6	65.4	31	..	0.41	—1.07
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.7	74.2	49	..	0.14	—1.74
Hyderabad	98.5	69.6	72	0.42	3.56	+1.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.1	73.4	67	..	2.41	—1.10
Calicut	89.0	79.5	79	..	7.37	+0.16
Cochin	90.3	77.5	70	0.12	17.43	+5.77
Colombo	89.2	72.5	90	..	21.50	—6 84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.2	76.1	76	..	13.74	+6.60
Bellary	101.1	77.5	52	..	2.72	+0 22
Cuddapah	100.2	75.5	62	..	5 78	+0.93
Madras	90.7	76.0	83	..	22.34	+1.86
Bangalore	88.8	69 1	73	..	3.89	—0 43
Coimbatore	95.7	71.0	64	..	7.88	+2.03
Trichinopoly	99.1	78.0	69	..	8.32	—0.98
Negapatam	89.7	80.9	71	..	88.04	+5.52

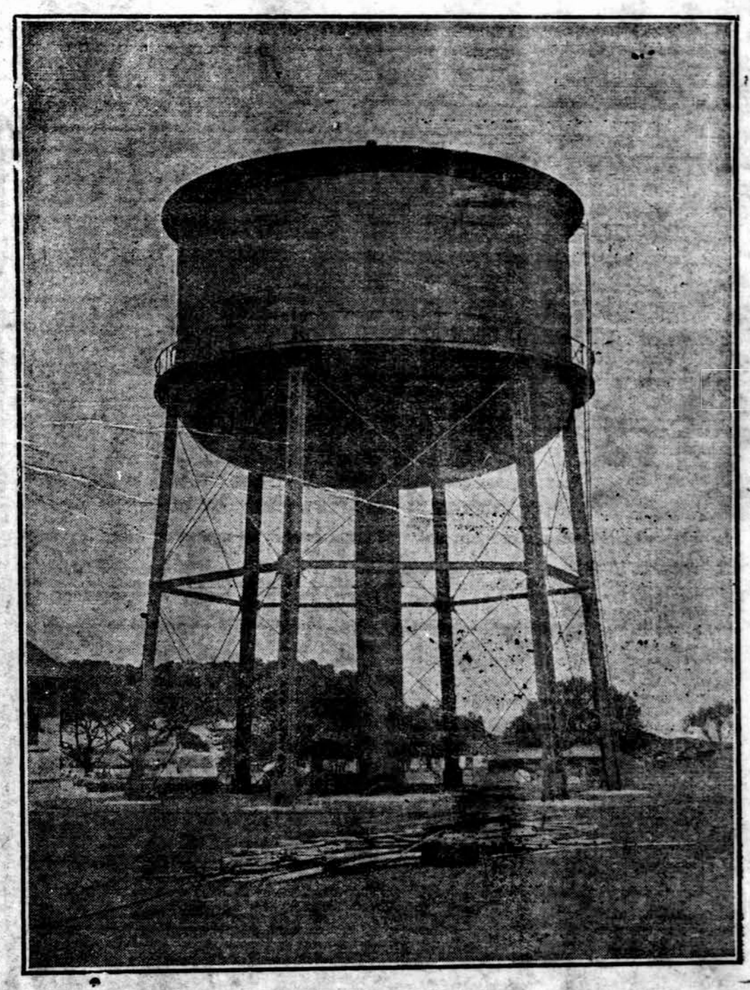
STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th April, 1918, was 30.058 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

GARLICK

Constructional Engineers, Bombay



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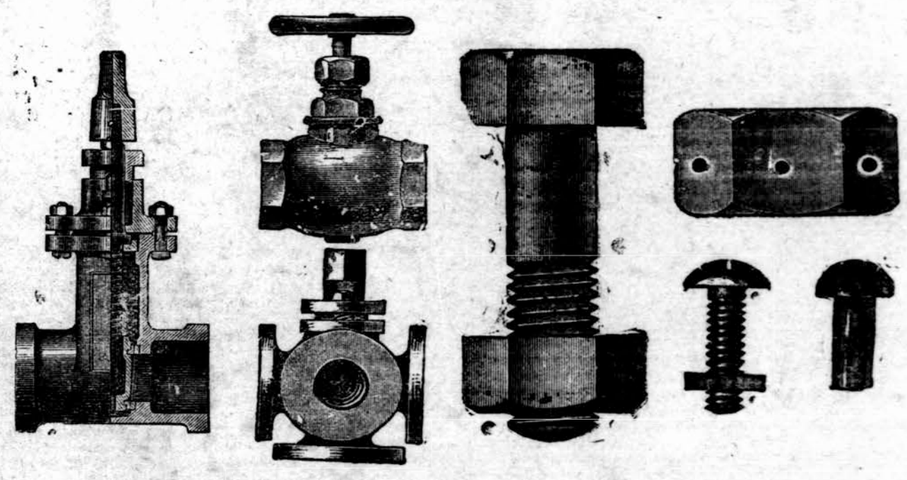

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.